NAME OF THE PRINCE OF T



THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENART WITH DEATH

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH RELL.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

To 'Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sina; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repredelivered from Sina; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. —John Quincy Adams.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

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# BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 997.

If there is one sentiment more deeply implanted that another in the breast of every patriotic American citizes, it is a love of the Union. Fidelity and devotion to it is a fixed and earnest principle, which every sincere friend of our institutions and ferm of government will cherish and defend.

The anti-slavery partisans, white and black, re-cently held a Convention at Syracuse. It was at-tended by the leaders and movers in this fell de-sign against the integrity of the Union. A resolution was adopted, lauding the course and designs of W. L. Garrison; and a letter was there-upon read from that person, of which the following is

The time has come to preach disunion, on the The time has come to preach distribution, on the highest moral and religious grounds. The Constitu-tion of the United States is "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell;" in the name of God, of and an agreement with ment in the hand of God, of Christ, of humanity, of liberty, it must be denounced und repudiated by all who reverse God, love Christ, egard humanity, and cherish liberty. It remains to een how the people of the North will meet this en how the people of the South about a sep-n in case the Wilmot Proviso is passed, (in any I am inclined to believe,) it is empty as the ling wind—"full of sound and fury, signifying whatting wind—"full of sound and tay, again, publing." The South knows that the dissolution of the Union will be the abolition of slavery; and her hreats are only to intimidate Northern cowardice and rerulity. I am for the abolition of slavery; therefore, or the dissolution of the Union."

Frederick Douglass, another of the sable champions, addressed the gathering, with warm approval on their part, and among other pleasant things, said:

·I believe that the slaves would be more than a maken nor the emissives, it can be considered. I wish to see it dissolved at once. It is the union of the white people of this country, who can be summoned in their whole miliary power to crush the slave, that perpetuates slave-Dissolve the Union, and they will raise aloft ir unfettered arms, and demand freedom; and, if isted, would hew their way to liberty, despite the pale and puny opposition of their oppressors. In view of the oppression of this Union, I welcome the of the oppression of this Union, I welcome the the whether from the North or the South—from tren or from Hell—which shall shiver this Union

These same agitators, or their co-workers, yesterday requested the use of the Senate Chamber this evening—and it was granted them, by a vote

bly be favored with appeals and propositions in support of the Union, in the evening they will, no doubt, be enabled to hear the other side—the open clamor or incendiarism for its dissolution. Certainly a delectable performance, in which we hope all who participate may be sufficiently edified. Let no man fall into any mistake on this subject. Let no man fall into any mistage on this subject. This flourish of abolitionism is a legitimate part of the agitation of the day. They are twin associates. Their object, immediate or remote, is the same. It all tends to dissolution. Such is its effect, if not its aim. Let those who contribute to it, in any form, feel the responsibility under which they act. And the all true man who estimate the value of the Union, who revere the names and glory in the strug-gles of the Fathers of the Republic, and especially those who venerate the name of Washington, act as scomes men, and as the firm and true friends of the

## From the Independent Democrat.

GEN. QUATTLEBUM OUTDONE. One of the most amusing things that we have seen in this amusing day of great words, is the fol-lowing letter from Governor Troup of Georgia. It beats the celebrated manifestos of General Quattlebum all hollow. He is against the South's seceding, bulk all hollow. He is against the South's seconing, it will be seen, and for giving us poor fellows of the Free States 'particular jessie' without any particular ceremony. He is for dissolving the government with a park of 'flying artillery,' and sending Old Zack and his whole Cabinet on a 'hasty' stampede to the and his whole Cabinet on a 'hasty' stampede to the worth Pole! Well, what must be, will be, we suppose. Here is the letter, written, it seems, in reply to an invitation to attend a barbacue in behalf of

### VALDOSTA, Laurens Co., Ga. Sept. 15, 1849.

My Dear Sir :- I have just received, and read with great pleasure, your excellent letter of the 2nd inst. Its complimentary part evinced so much of disinter-estedness and sincerity, that I rose from its perusal, thinking better of myself, and almost believing that indeed I had done some little service to the State. A few hours before the receipt of it, the Montgom-ery letters came to hand ery letters came to hand, announcing the Barbacue, and the committee of invitation were so kind as to make the same request as yourself, from the best motives in the world, have made. Your may conceine the reluctance and unfeigned regret with which I was obliged to decline a compliance with yours. The general suggestion in my letter was the disincilination amounting almost to abhorsonce. In appear on amounting almost to abhorrence, to appearing in the newspapers so often, and especially upon the same subject, as if I had resolved to force my poor opinion on a tired and unwilling public. I had given my vices in a subject, as a subject with the same subject, as if I had resolve to the same subject with the same subject, as if I had resolved to force my poor opinion on a tired and unwilling public. I had resolved to force my poor opinion on a tired and unwilling public. recently, and so frankly, and I trust so intelligibly, that I began to indulge the hope that for the future I might safely, even with my best friends, excuse myself from a repetition of what had on former occasions here necessarily sions been received, frequently with ridicule, and always with abuse. It is of no consequence to me who knows my views, and therefore you are at liberty to use them as you please, provided you keep me out of the newspage.

SENT TO HIM IN A VISIBLE, PALPABLE FORM. They know you have the courage, but where is the flying artillery, the most formidable arm in modern warfare; where the munitions, the arms, the discipline; and where the science to serve them in the field?

Jackson. Once in the Union, always in the Union, is federal argument; but perhaps not as strong as Gen. Jackson's. I would like to be always well prepared for these arguments, whether offered in the form of paper, or iron bullets. When the adversary becomes strong enough to alter the Constitution and abolish slavery, what are you to do? You must submit, or withdraw, or resist; but withdrawal or resistance would be vain, without adequate preparedness.

Without fatiguing you, I dismiss the heart-rending subject, with my best wishes for your health and happiness.

G. M. TROUP.

## LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

Assembly-Jan. 30.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from Wm. H. Topp and Miss Mott, asking the use of the Assembly Chamber on Thursday evening, for the delivery of a lecture by C. C. Burleigh, on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. MONROE inquired who these persons were

The SPEAKER stated that Mr. Topp was one of the most respectable colored men in the State—a merchant tailor of Albany. The other applicant was a lady of this city, who had taken an active in

Mr. MONROE hoped the subject would lie over.
We had enough of this sort of thing on our table now for discussion.

The question was asked if the lady was a colored

The SPEAKER replied that she was not.

Mr. MONROE said that he should debate the question to grant leave.

The SPEAKER decided that the motion did not lie over, on that account, having reference to the disposition of the application before the House.

Mr. MONROE inquired what the pending motion was.

The SPEAKER: On motion of the gentleman from Monroe, (Mr. L. Ward Smith,) to grant the use of the hall asked for.

Mr. MONROE then said that he should, at every point, at the risk of any political standing that he might have—nay, at the sacrifice of every drop of blood that flowed in his veins—neither of which he should regard as too dear, to meet this slavery agitation, whenever and however it might come up. In the first place, this hall ought not to be occapied during the session, except by the committees of the House were obliged to meet here, or in the antoroom, every evening, and up to a late hour. But this was comparatively the smallest consideration. We were now in the midst of a discussion of subject vital to the existence of this Union—with of the gentleman need not trouble himself; I am obliged to him, but my constituents have made it entirely unnecessary. My constituents have made it entirely unnecessary We were now in the midst of a discussion of a built of the action of the compapers.

We were now in the midst of a discussion of a built of the cation of the compapers.

It is give you an illustration of fanaticism in the good and goldant Lafquette. It was one of his virtues to be consistent, even in his faults; his heart was the milk of human kindness. He had passed by Mount Verons, and shed tears—burning tears—in the tomb of Washington. You received him before that with open arms, and exhausted your generous hospitalities upon him. In the same hour he would have seen the favorate of your mount of his life he aighed for a new St. Domingo, and would draw the same hour of his life he aighed for a new St. Domingon The irreligious and immoral French, now unable to grow the first of the same heave the had made. He had been prime that they do not mistake the crisis of the time. I simple the same hour of his life he aighed for a new St. Domingon all would draw the same hould draw the same hould draw the same hould result and the same hould result to the south and the same hould result to the south and the same hould result to the same hould result to the south and the same hould result to the same hould result to the south and the same hould result to the same hould result to the south result the same run and the same hould result to the south result the same run to the same hould result the same run to the same hould result to the same run to the same hould result the same run to the same hould result the same run to the same hould result the same run to the same hould

Mr. FISKE begged leave to ask the gentleman, how letting Miss Mott come in here would have the effect to dissolve the Union? [Laughter.]

Mr. FISKE begged leave to ask the gentleman, serve to miss it is a tributed and in the serve of the first to a strong as artillery, the most formidable arm in modern warrary and where the science to serve them in the field? If united and ready for the last resource, the Union and where the science to serve them in the field? If united and ready for the last resource, the Union and the loss of the very object they so the seek to accomplish. Victory is not always to the strong, and Alexander conquered the world with little the strong and Alexander conquered the world with little the strong and Alexander conquered the world with little the solitionists seek distainent, they are the active to the solitionists and ourselves; but if the abolitionists and ourselves; but and all about a the abolitionist and all about a the abolitionists and ourselves; but about a through the abolitionist and about a through the abolitionist and about a through the abolitionist

of Albany to hear a lecture on peace also, they would

Mr. MONROE. Sir, I am very glad to hear that he proposes to lecture on peace. Slavery I propose to lecture on myself. [Laughter.] Sir, I should be very glad to have the gentleman from Orleans (Mr. Burroughs) go in and hear that lecture on peace. [Laughter.] He told us the other day, on this floor, that if the question ever came to be one of slavery or peace, he desired no peace. I hope, sir, he will go in and listen to the lecture on that subject.

Mr. BURROUGHS interposed. The gentleman

Mr. BURROUGHS interposed. The gentleman did not correctly state his language.

Mr. MONROE. I shall not misrepresent the gen-eman. I took down his words, but my notes are no here. The gentleman may rely upon it, that I shall give him an early opportunity to withdraw them.

Mr. BURROUGHS did not withdraw one word. The SPEAKER called to order.

Mr. MONROE had no doubt he was out of or-der, for he was speaking on behalf of the Union.

The SPEAKER. The question is on granting

Mr. MONROE, I understood the Speaker to Mr. MONKOE. I understood the Speaker to say, that the lecture was to be on the subject of slavery or peace; and I was stating that on the subject of slavery, I propose to lecture myself.

Mr. L. W. SMITH moved that the use of the

hall be granted to the gentleman to deliver a lecture on slavery. [Laughter]

William Lloyd Garrison has preached disunion for many years. He believes that our Constitution is a thing of blood—'an agreement with hell'—inasmuch as it permits and regulates, if it does not otherwise sanction, the institution of slavery. The newspapers, except those of his own class, take little notice of him, generally; but once in a while, finding him in some outpost, or a little in advance of his main army, some one of them levels at him his blunderbuss, and for a while the country rings with his name.

shinderbuss, and for a while the county rings with his name.

Just now a letter from Mr. Garrison is getting notoriety. It was written to an Anti-Slavery Mass Convention, held in Syracuse, N. Y., about the middle of January, and expresses in atrong terms the writer's abhorence of slavery, and his disposition to dissolve the American Union. In other words, it is a special to the Liberator every week. Some editors polihish it as a 'curiosity' others to show the depth and depravity of 'Northern fanaticism,' and others still, for the sake of enjoying a hearty laugh over what they call its absurdities. We insert a portion of it, as offering, in brief terms, Mr. Garrison's views of alvery in this country, and what we believe to be his honest convictions as to the proper method of redicating the evil.

It is useless to laugh or seneer at such a man as William Lloyd Garrison. He may be wrong; he may be inconsistent it he may be a typant by nature; but he is undoubtedly a man of superor telent; and it requires no stretch of generosity to say that he is strictly conscientious—a devoted follower of the Truth, as it appears that he always speaks out just what he wants the people to understand; that he never minces matters to please his enemies, and it requires no stretch of generosity to say that he is strictly conscientious—a devoted follower of the Truth, as it appears that he wants the people to understand; that he never the term of the truth of the proper members and the new than the word of the first of the proper members, and he never displays more of the real spring—these connected the movement in heaves the content of the first of the proper discharged hummer on the timide power of the real spring—these to the hour of trial, and always speaks out just he is understand to the proper discharged hummer on the timide power of the first of the proper discharged hummer on the timide power of the second day, I brought he President, mobile, and the proper discharged hummer on the timide power of the real spring—these of th

probably, in their opposition to slavery. Either he probably in their opposition to slavery. Either he probably in their opposition to slavery. Either he is one of the most heartless of tyrants.

In either case, we are driven to admit, that Garrison is strongly devoted to his cause—that his whole soul is wrapped up in tt—that he loves liberty, a decidence of the most probably and house many in the strength of the collection of the most probable with a control of the most probable with a control of the most probable with a care control of the collection of the most probable with an extraction. Lash him, as the wind sometimes lashes the wave, and he becomes a perfect tempect; the state of the collection of

From the Albusy Argust.

The MINITED MAPTIM MISSION—DISUNATION PRODUCTS of the Control of the Co hatred, and to count the Union of Jittle value. We have not seen things as he has seen them; we have occasionally looked upon the brighter side of the picture; we have found many things to love in the Southern as well as in the Northern character; and have traced many blessings in the bond which unites the States. We differ with him, perhaps, in our views of slavery; certainly in our choice of a remedy for the evil. But we cannot wonder that our path seems to him, as his does to us, the highway to destruction, through turmoil and tribulation.

Another such complete such as a kind and agreease. Ceptions, all was kind and agreease. Who could ever tire the friends of that Society. Who could ever tire in the cause of reform, were all his co-workers such men—emphatically, such GENTLEMEN—as S. J. May, C. C. Burleigh, Frederick Douglass, and Joseph C. Hathaway?

Respectfully yours,

GERRIT SMITH.

### THE SLAVE TRADE.

William Harned, Esq., of New York, sends to the Tribune a correspondence which he has lately had with Bruin & Hill, well-known slave dealers of Alexandria, opposite Washington. It seems that Mrs. Nancy Cartwright, a respectable colored woman of New York, who has purchased her own freedom and redeemed a part of her children from slavery, lately received the following letter from her daughter:—

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 22, 1850.

MY DEAR MOTHER,—I take this opportunity of writing you a few lines, to inform you that I am in Bruin's Jail, and Aunt Sally and all of her children, and Aunt Hagar and all of her children, and grand-mother, are almost crazy. My dear mother, will you please to come on as soon as you can? I expect to go away very shortly. O, mother, my dear mother, come now and see your distressed and heart-broken daughter once more! Mother, my dear mother! do not forsake me, for I feel desolate. Please to come now. Your daughter, Your daughter, EMILY RUSSELL.

P. S. If you do not come as far as Alexandria, ome to Washington, and do what you can.

Mr. Harned wrote the following letter to the slave

traders:

New York, Jan. 28, 1850.

Mr. Joseph Bruin,—Sir,—Mrs. Nancy Cartwright has learned that you have come into the possession of her daughter Emily, as well as her two sisters, Sally and Hagar, with their children. Emily supposes that you design to send them to a Southern market, but from what I know of you, I have no idea that you prefer to do so, (other things being equal,) against the wishes of such a mother as Nancy is. Will you tell me, by return of mail, at what price you will sell Emily Russell to her mother, and how long you will give her to make up the amount? also, at what price you hold her sisters and their children? I shall confidently expect a reply from you immediately, and, in the mean time, that you will not dispose of them.

WILLIAM HARNED. 61 John st.

WILLIAM HARNED, 61 John st.

The following answer was received:

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 31, 1850.

Dear Sir,—When I received your letter, I had not bought the negroes you spoke of, but since that time, I have bought them. All I have to say about the matter is, that we paid very high for the negroes, and cannot afford to sell the girl Emily for less than EIGHTEEN HUNDRED DOL-It for less than EIGHTEEN HUNDRED DOL-LARS. This may seem a high price to you, but cotton being very high, consequently slaves are high. We have two or three offers for Emily from gentlemen from the South. She is said to be the finest looking woman in this country. As for Ha-car and her seven children we will take \$2.500. gar and her seven children, we will take \$2,500 for them. Sally and her four children, we will take for them \$2,800. You may seem a little surprised at the difference in the prices, but the difference in the negroes makes the difference in price. We expect to start South with the negroes on the 8th February, and if you intend to do any thing, you had better do it soon.

Yours respectfully, BRUIN & HILL.

Henry Clay proposes to bind the North not to interfere with such accursed transactions as are here developed. What say the people of the North?

OUR COUNTRY AND HER REPRESENT-ATIVES ABROAD-MR. HANNEGAN.

The Boston Daily Advertiser publishes the fol-lowing extract from a letter by an American of high standing in Berlin, who, after speaking of some not very reputable conduct of Americans in Germany,

But all things are tame beside our Minister, Hannegan. He is the most mannerless and utterly vulgar man I ever met. Though now recovering, he has, during a considerable time, been almost dying of delirium tremens. His presence here is the greatest possible disgrace to our country. I cannot here tell you about him; the stories which are current, and unhappily authenticated, surpass all belief. His manner and conversation are unendurable, his debauchery with women so gross and continuous that the servants in the hotel are scandalized. In coming scross the frontier, he swore and quarrelled with the police, who demanded his passport, attracted a large crowd, and, after a long abuse, flung the pass at last in the officer's face. He was so insane in his hotel, with delirium tremens, that he thought himself pursued by fiends from hell, and persecuted by women whom he saw in the stove, and every where about the room. The figures in the pictures on the walls, he insisted, moved about and mocked him. He opened his windows, and called in a crowd of persons to assist him in driving out imaginary women; and was one day taken up for dead, so far had his disease prograssed.

in driving out imaginary women; and was one day taken up for dead, so far had his disease progressed.

All this is calculated to excite a great deal of indignation and disgust; but is it justly directed exclusively against Hannegan? We think not, for obvious reasons. When the late President appointed him, he was known to be habitually and grossly intemperate. He had been drunk at Indianapolis, while a candidate for re-election to the Senate, drunk all the way to Washington, and fearfully drunk upon and after his arrival—so drunk that he did not take his seat until after he had been several days in Washington—and he was drunk a good part of the session thereafter. If Mr. Polk may be considered partially ignorant of these facts, Mr. H's brother Senators certainly were not. They confirmed his nomination knowing well his unfortunate habits; indeed, many of them were in like condition on the night of his confirmation, and it was currently reported, that champagne supplied and paid for by him was, in part, at least, the cause of their obfuscation. Thus fitted, appointed and confirmed, (on the Sunday morning following the night when the session should have closed,) Mr. Hannegan was presented to Gen. Taylor for credentials, and they should have been plumply refused. He was not fit to be sent, and the Secretary of State well knew it, if the President did not. Yet he was commissioned, and \$18,000 paid over as his outfit and first year's salary—to be expended in representing the country in Germany as is shown above. Who is nost to blame for it? Don't load the blame all on his poor back!—New Yerk Tribune.

DANIOR MARK GIVER O

Extract from the 'Experience of Trowas Jours,' who was for forty-three years a slave at the Southan authentic and pathetic Narrative, just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill

I was been a slave. My recollections of early life are associated with poverty, suffering and shame. I was made to feel, in my boyhood's first experience, that I was inferior and degraded, and that I must pass through life in a dependent and suffering condition. The experience of forty-three years, which were passed by me in slavery, was one of dark fears and darker realities. John Hawes was my first master. He lived in Hanover County, N. C., between the Black and South Rivers, and was the owner of a large plantation called Hawen's Plantation. He had over fifty slaves. I remained with my parents nine. large plantation called Hawes's Plantation. He had over fifty slaves. I remained with my parents nine years. They were both slaves, owned by John Hawes. They had six children, Richard, Alexander, Charles, Sarah, myself, and John. I remember well that dear old cabin, with its clay floor and mud chimney, in which, for nine years, I enjoyed the presence and love of my wretched parents.

Father and mother tried to make it a happy place for their dear children. They worked late into these contents are the contents.

for their dear children. They worked late into the night many and many a time to get a little simple furniture for their home, and the home of their children; and they spent many hours of willing toil to stop up the chinks between the logs of their poor hut, that they and their children the logs of their poor hut, that they and their children might be protected from the storm and the cold. I can testify, from my own puinful experience, to the deep and fond affection which the slave cherishes in his heart for his home which the slave cherishes in his heart for his home and its dear ones. We have no other tie to link us to the human family, but our fervent love for those who are with us and of us in relations of sympathy and devotedness, in wrongs and wretchedness. My dear pirents were conscious of the desperate and incurable woe of their position and destiny; and of the lot of inevitable suffering in store for their beloved children. They talked about our coming misery, and they lifted up their voices and wepr aloud, as they spoke of our being torn from them and sold off to the dreaded slave trader, perhaps never again to see them or hear from them a word of fond love. I have heard them speak of their willingness to bear their own sorrows without complaint, if only we, their dear children, could be safe from the wretchedness before us. And I remember, and now fully understand, as I did not then, the sad and tearful look they would fix upo 1 us when we were gathered round would fix upo i us when we were gathered round them and running on with our foolish prattle. I am a father, and I have had the same feelings of unspeakable anguish, as I have looked upon my pre-cious babes, and have thought of the ignorance, de gradation and woe which they must endure as slaves. The great God, who knoweth all the secrets of the heart, and He only, knows the bitter sorrow I now feel when I think of my four dear children who are feel when I think of my four dear children who are slaves, torn from me and consigned to hopeless servitude by the iron hand of ruthless wrong. I love those children with all a father's fondness. God gave them to me; but my brother took them from me, in utter scorn of a father's earnest pleadings; and I never shall look upon them again, till I meet them and my concerns at the final gathering. Will them, and my oppressors at the final gathering. Will not the Great Father and God make them and me reparation in the final award of mercy to the victim.

reparation in the final award of mercy to the victim, and of justice to the cruel desolator?

Mr. Hawes was a very severe and cruel master. He kept no overseer, but managed his own slaves with the help of Enoch, his oldest son. Once a year he distributed clothing to his slaves. To the men he gave one pair of shoes, one blanket, one hat, and five yards of coarse, home-spun cotton. To the women a corresponding outfit, and enough to make one frock for each of the children. The slaves were obliged to make untheir own clothers after the severe obliged to make up their own clothes, after the set labor of the plantation had been performed. other clothing, beyond this yearly supply, which they might need, the slaves were compelled to get by extra work, or do without.

The supply of food given out to the slaves was, one peck of corn a week, or some equivalent, and nothing besides. They must grind their own corn, after the work of the day was performed, at a mill which stood on the plantation. We had to eat our coarse bread without meat, or butter, or milk. Severe labor slone gave us an appetite for our scanty and unpalatable fare. Many of the slaves were so hungry after their excessive toil, that they were compelled to

During the planting and harvest season, we had to work early and late. The men and women were called at three o'clock in the morning, and were worked on the plantation till it was dark at night. After that, they must prepare their food for supper, and fir the breakfast of the next day, and attend to other duties of their own dear homes. Parents would then have to work for their for their children as the proother duties of their own dear homes. Parents would often have to work for their children at home, after each day's protracted toil, till the middle of the night, and then snatch a few hours' sleep, to get strength

for the heavy burdens of the next day.

In the mouth of November, and through the winter season, the men and women worked in the fields, clearing up new land, chopping and burning bushes, burning tar kilns, and digging ditches. They work-ed together, poorly clad, and suffering from the bit-ter cold and wet of those winter months. Women, wives and mothers, daughters and sisters, on that days in the open field, while the piercing driving storn benumbed their limbs, and also the tears that came forth out of their cold and desolate hearts. Little boys, and girls, too, worked and cried, toting brush to the fires, husking the corn, watching the stock, and running on errands for mas-ter and mistress, for their three sons, Enoch, Edward

and John, and constantly receiving from them scold-

ings and bestings as their reward. us passed nine years of my life; years of suffering, the shuddering memory of which is deeply fixed in my heart. Oh, that these happy, merry boys and girls, whom I have seen in Massachusetts since my escape from slavery, whom I have so often met oicing in their mercies since I came here, only ew the deep wretchedness of the poor slave child For then, I am sure, their tender hearts would feel to love and pray for these unhappy ones, on whose early life hopeless sufforings bear down a crushing, killing burden! These nine years of wretchedness passed, and a change came for me. My master sold me to Mr. Jones of Washington, N. C., distant fortyfive miles from Hawes's plantation. Mr. Jones sent his slave driver, a colored man, named Abraham, to conduct me to my new home in Washington. I was at home with my mother when he came. He looked in at the door, and called to me, 'Tom, you must go with me.' His looks were ugly, and his voice was avage. I was very much afraid, and began to cry holding on to my mother's clothes, and begging her to protect me, and not let the man take me away. Mother wept bitterly, and, in the midst of her loud sobbings, cried out in broken words, 'I can't save soldings, cried out in broken words, 'I can't save you, Tommy; master has sold you, you must go.' She threw her arms around me, and while the hot tears fell on my face, she strained me to her heart. There she held me, solbing and mourning, till the brutal Abraham came in, snatched me away, hurried me out of the house where I was born, my only home,

and tore me away from the dear mother who loved

imploring a moment's delay and weeping aloud, to

the road, where he turned around, and striking at her

with his heavy cowhide, fiercely ordered her to stop bawling, and go back into the house.

as no other friend could do. She followed him

Thus was I snatched from the presence of my loing parents, and from the true affection of the de of home. For thirteen weary years did my heart turn in its yearnings to that precious home. And then, at the age of twenty-two, I was permitted to revisit my early home. I found it all desolate: to revisit my early home. I found it all desolate the family all broken up; father was sold and gone Richard, Alexander, Charles, Sarah, and John, were sold and gone. Mother prematurely old, heart-broker utterly desolate, weak and dying, alone remained. saw her, and wept once more on her bosom. I went back to my chains with a deeper wee in my heart than I had ever felt before. There was but one thought of joy in my wretched consciousness, and that was, that my kind and precious mother would soon be at rest in the grave. And then, too, I remember, I mused with deep earnestness on death, as the only friend the poor slave had. And I wished that I, too, might be down by my mother's side, and die with her in her loving embrace.

KENTUCKY AND THE UNION. In the Kentucky Legislature, on the 15th ultimo, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby m Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to cause a suitable block of native marble to be conveyed to Washington City, to take its proper place in the monument to the memory of the Father of his Country, and that the following words be engraved there in: 'Under the auspices of Heaven, and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union.' GOV. SEWARD'S BILL.

Gov. Seward has proposed the following impo amendment to Mr. Mason's infamous Bill now amendment to Mr. Mason's infamous Bill now be-fore the U. S. Senate for the recapture of fugitive slaves. We heartly rejoice that it has been propos-ed, and we trust it will be urged with zeal and firmness upon Congress, until it becomes the law of the land. The shield of the law will then be thrown between the poor victims of oppression and their oppressors. Gov. Seward deserves the grateful thanks of the friends of liberty and humanity for bringing this measure before the Senate.

Mr. SEWARD. I ask leave to lay upon the table an amendment, which I shall offer at the proper time; and I move that it be printed. Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert

'When any person who shall have been seized or arrested as a fugitive from labor, under or by virtue of the act of Congress, entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their master,' passed February 12, 1793, shall be brought or come before any judge or magistrate named or described in said act, and the person shall be brought or come before any judge or magnetate named or described in said act, and the person so arrested or seized may deny that he owes such service or labor as is alleged, or that he has escaped from such service or labor, it shall be the duty of such judge or magnetate thereupon to appoint a time and place to try the issue thus joined, and adjournments shall be granted from time to time, as shall be found necessary for the furtherance of a just decision upon the fact; and the person so arrested may give bail or security, to be approved by such judge or magistrate, for his appearance at such adjournment, if it shall be granted on his application; and the claimants shall give security to the person so arrest-claimants shall give security to the person so arrest-claimant git and the united Democracy of the tract as the united Democracy o found necessary for the furtherance of a just decision upon the fact; and the person so arrested may give bail or security, to be approved by such judge or magistrate, for his appearance at such adjournment, if it shall be granted on his application; and the claimants shall give security to the person so arrested or seized for the payment of damages and costs if the claim shall be adjudged void, such security to be approved in like manner as aforesaid. And the issue thus joined shall be tried before a jury of twelve persons, duly qualified to serve as invers for the district. sons, duly qualified to serve as jurors for the district, free from all challenges or just exceptions, to be sum-moned by the marshal of the district, by virtue of a moned by the marshal of the district, by virtue of a venire, to be issued by such judge or magistrate; and exceptions may be taken by either party on such trial, and judgment shall be rendered for or against the claimant according as the verdict shall be. The judgment may be brought before the district court of the United States for the district, for revision, by a writ of certiorari, to be issued out of the said court, on security approve by the district judge of the said district; and such district court may affirm such judgedistrict; and such district court may affirm such judg-ment or reverse it, with a venire de novo; and in that case may proceed to try the said issue, and to render judgment according to the verdict to be rendered by

e jury empannelled in that court.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person arrested or seized as a fugitive from labor or service shall be entitled to a writ of habeas corpus, to be isshall be entitled to a writ of habeas corpus, to be issued by the judge of the district court, or any associate judge of the supreme court of the United States,
as a writ of right; and on being brought before such
judge by virtue of said writ, it shall be the duty of
such judge to proceed to a trial of the claim by the
jury in the manner before mentioned, if no trial has
been had, and to discharge him from such arrest if
such trial by jury has been had, and the claim has
not been sustained before the jury or the court which not been sustained before the jury or the court which had cognizance of the sane. And it shall be the duty of the marshal, or any other person having custody of any person so arrested, to allow him all necessary and convenient time to employ counsel or

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any judge or magistrate who shall disallow such writ of habeas corpus shall forfeit to the person claiming it five thousand dollars, and shall also forfeit his office; and or magistrate who shall disallow such with the corpus shall forfeit to the person claiming it five thousand dollars, and shall also forfeit his office; and any marshal who shall unreasonably hinder or prevent such person from sucing out or serving such writ of habeas corpus, shall, in like manner, forfeit for the company dellars and forfeit his office.

shall ! Oh, sorrow!

Remember that the laying of a measure on the table is, in all Congressional usage, equivalent to its rejection; that the measure laid on the table and so rejected is the exclusion of slavery from territories now free; and that this vote was dodged by Mr. Winderson dellars and forfeit his office.

writ or naneas corpus, small, in like manner, lorled five thousand dollars and forfeit his office.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That jurors and marshals shall be entitled to have the same fees for services to be rendered under this act as they are

thereof shall be residents of the district in which the proceedings shall be instituted, and shall justify their ability to perform said bond."

#### From the Independent Democrat. LEWIS CASS.

This antiquated specimen of 'unbaked meal-and-water' has at last made an unensucrable argument in favor of the doctrines of his Nicholson letter, and against the power of Congress to govern the territo-ries. It is unanswerable, because, in the present brevity of human life, it is not likely that any man of against the power of Congress to govern the territories. It is unanswerable, because, in the present
brevity of human life, it is not likely that any man of
this generation will live to go through the long and
painful task of reading it. Of this our readers will
he able to judge when we tell them that it fills them. be able to judge when we tell them that it fills theen-ty-five columns in the National Intelligencer! Nor was Cass's idea in this his great effort at political suicide, a bad one. He was evidently determined that no coroner's inquest should ever be able to render a verdict over his self-slaughtered corpse. This design was think he believed the self-slaughtered corpse. This design was think he believed the self-slaughtered corpse. corpse. This design we think he has accomplished. If he has not exhausted his subject, he has certainly opened the way for the axhaustion of every other unfortunate, who shall undertake to wade through the almost endless mass of words; wade through the almost endless mass of words; words, in which the 'great Michigander' has buried himself so deep that nothing short of Gabriel's horn can exhume him. Poor insane doughface! We pity him. He had but to be quiet a little time longer, and he would have died a natural, if not honorable death, As it is, he is dead, before his time, and death. As it is, he is dead before his time; and, worst of all, dead by his own hands—buried, beneath the rotten pillars of human slavery, whose tottering arch his shoulders sought in vain to uphold. Let him ie buried, and be an everlasting memento of a trai-

Little as we now hope, or ever hoped from Gen. Taylor or any other slaveholder, we thank God that so miserable a specimen of the miserablest panders n. We would rather trust the cause of freedom the hands of John C. Calhoun hinself—we uld far rather see the arch nullifier to-day President of the United States, than this double-traitor to his country and his race. To sh To show how norable men, even at the South, abbor

a slave State:—
Gen. Cass's Long Speech against the Wilmor Provision. This is evidently the last effort—the dying struggle of Senator Cass for the next Presidency. He has been concocting it ever since the last session, and he certainly would make an excellent disciple of Mr. Calhoun in sophistry and hair-splitting. He goes even farther than most slaveholders, and asserts that Congress has no right to legislate for the territories. The immortal band who signed the Declaration of Independence—the sages who formed the United States Constitution—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Franklin and Hancock—with all the prominent characters of the Revolution, are fools compared with Mr. Cass. Jefferson who penned, and the Congress who passed the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting the introduction of slavery into the North-Western Territory, were mistaken in the powers and duties of the government. In the opinion of Mr. Cass, all the acts of the federal government have been wrong from the beginning. In Mr. Cass's opinion, liberty is wrong, and slavery a bleasing. What may we look for next? We presume Mr. Cass, if it would give him the Presidency, would vote to free all the slaves in the Union, and this would be quite as near right as the sentiments of his speech. You have ouershot yourself, Mr. Cass. ents of his speech. You have ou

WHAT THE 'PANATICS' HAVE DONE.

( Look at the admission of Clingman, gentlemen Doughfaces of the North—you who have for the last three years cried 'peace, be still,' to the anti-slavery agitation in the Free States! Clingman, on the floor of Congress, makes this frank adm

California, now about to be admitted into the Union, would have been settled by slave-owners—by Southern men—had there not been such a general agitation at the North upon this slavery question; but they had been prevened from moving there from this cause, and therefore California was populated mostly by Northern men.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN NEW YORK. THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN NEW YORK.

The National Era of last week truly says that 'New-York is about to be disgraced by the action of her Legislature.' The slavery question was early introduced into the Legislature—several propositions have been made, and everything indicates that both parties are so distracted and divided that neither is true to freedom and humanity. When the Free Democracy, last September, united with the Cass Democracy—abandoned its distinctive organization—re-affirmed the principles of the old line Democracy, without incorporating the principles embodied in the Buffalo Platform into the party creed—we thought we saw an abandonment of principle as well as an abandonment of organization. We had no faith or confidence in the movement. We expressed our opinions freely in regard to that 'Democratic reconfidence in the movement. We nad no tain or confidence in the movement. We expressed our opinions freely in regard to that 'Democratic reunion' at the time. Hoping for the best, sincerely wishing that our fears might be groundless, and trusting to the future, we have refrained from all allusion to the 're-union.' The conduct of the United Democracy of New York, since the meeting of the Legislature, has confirmed our early impressions, and satisfies us, that no confidence whatever can be placed in the united Democracy of that State. The old serve unity at the sacrifice of principle. We regret to say it, but we feel that our early views of the 're-union of the New York Democracy' were correct, and the conduct of the party in the Legislature con-

WINTHROP DODGING THE PROVISO. Correspondence of the Boston Republican.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1850. When the vote was being taken on the motion y Rout's resolution on the stepped outside of the railing, and behind the screen, and continued until after the vote was declared, when he returned to his seat and commenced writing. Presently, Mr. Giddings offered a resolution re-affirming in terms the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence in regard to personal rights, and declaring it the duty of Congress to secure those rights to every human being in the territories. The yeas and nays were again called; Mr. Winthrop con-

yeas and nays were again called; Mr. Winthrop con-tinued writing until the clerk had called within three or four names of his own; he had begun on the W's, when Mr. W. suddenly dropped his pen and sprang precipitately from his seat, bruising himself against the table, and rudely pushing a brother member as he rushed by him outside of the screen, where he seated himself on a sofa until the calling was through, and then returned to his and then returned to his seat and resumed his wring. In a word, it was a plain and palpable dodge ible dodge, of which there co motive, viz: to escape the necessity of giving a vote on the one side against the will of his constituents, and on the other side against the will of General

throp, in the day time and under circumstances whic do not admit of a doubt that the act was intentional services to be rendered under this act as they are entitled to receive as jurors and marshals in the circuit court of the United States, to be paid by the claimant, if his claim prevail, and by the United States, if his claim prevail, and by the United States, if his claim shall not be sustained.

\*SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the penalty of any bond to be given by a claimant shall not be substained by less than one thousand dollars; the securities thereof shall be residented for the times. They will not—will they?—send him back urely, Mr. Editor, we may depend upon the people ancient echoes of that place. They will not—will they?—again denounce those men who earlier saw his weakness, and knew he was not the man for the times. They will not—will they?—send him back again to dishonor his constituents and betray liberty. He had better announce himself to the President as an anxious applicant for the first and best foreign

> held at Dulpin Court, N.C., last week, which ad ed a series of resolutions in favor of the propo Southern Convention; recommending the other counties in the District to hold meetings and appoin vention were appointed. Similar meetings were to be held in Wilmington and Fayetteville. The Fay-

> It is proper that it should be so. For whatever federacy, it is premature, unwise, and unpatriotic. That step should only be resorted to when all other hope is abandoned. With these views, we regretted to see the Convention called; but, being called, North Carolina should be represented by her wisest

BOMBASTES FURIOSO AGAIN. GOV. Seabrook. of to human oppression, is doomed to receive his re-ward in the scorn and contempt of all honorable State to make an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to be expended in purchasing arms freedom leff—we tions of war for the use of the people when any exigency shall arise. The legislature adopted this suggestion. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, hits off this belligerent measure in the following cutting strain:-

from the Delaware 'Blue Hen's Chicken.' 'We presume that the fiery Governor has called from the Delaware 'Blue Hen's Chicken.' graph from the Delaware 'Blue Hen's Chicken.'
How must the desperate gambler after Presidential honors despise himself, as he reads this rebuke from a slave State:—

On Quattlebum, Commander, and other minitary and scientific gentlemen of the State, and consulted them on the interesting subject. These worthies, we suppose, concurred in tainking that one thousand fire-term of the causery through which thay passed.

They do not deserve the sacr ocrats from the Free States, and we hope the democrats from the Free States, and we hope n more such sacrifices will be made. It is high tim for democrats from the Free States, when they ar met in such a spirit of insolence and meanness b Southern democrats, to coalesce with them no longer They have shown themselves to be unworthy of th support and confidence they have received from Northern democrats.

Ohio and Stavery. The Senate of Ohio recently had the subject of Slavery before it. The results thus stated:—

Resolved, That the sentiments of the fre they had been prevened from moving there from this cause, and therefore California was populated mostly by Northern men.'

Let the Freemen of Massachusetts remember this admission—let them remember that they have awed California by agitation. Let them also remember that New Mexico must be saved by the m—by agitation. Pattern and Whitman.' [All Locos.] The Liberator.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 15, 1850.

No Union with Slaveholders! SLAVERY IN AMERICA. A public meeting was held in the Stock Exchange Hall, Albion st., Leeds, (Eng.) on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, for the purpose of hearing an address on bject of American Slavery, by William Wells own, a man of color, and a fugitive from slavery. The attendance was good, and but for the inclemency of the evening, there is no doubt the hall would have been crowded Amongst the gentlemen present on the occasio were noticed on the platform Alderman John Wilson, Rev. Thos. Scales, Rev. C. Wicksteed, Rev. A. M. Stalker, Rev. R. Brewer, Mr. Councillor Town, Edwin Baines, Esq., Thos. Harvey, Esq., James Kitson, Esq., &c. &c. The Rev. C. Wickstrap expressed his regret that

Mr. Brows, who spoke with much enect, and mastyle of great perspicuity, said the subject he had come there to lay before them was one that he had no need to say should commend itself to the hearts of the English people, as it was one in reference to which they had shown by their past acts that it not only commended itself, but that they duly appreciated only commended itself, but that they duly appreciated by the statement of the man great or small, when the statement of the property of the man great or small, when the statement of the property of the man great or small, when the statement of the property of the man great or small, when the statement of the property of the man great or small, when the property of the property of the man great or small, when the property of the man great or small, when the property of the man great or small, when the property of the man great or small, when the property of the man great or small, when the property of the man great or small, when the property of the man great or small, when the property of the man great or small, when the property of the man great or small, when the property of the man great or small property of the man great or small property of the man great or small property of the man great or small, when the property of the man great or small property or the man great or it. He occupied that evening a strange position, or it might seem so to some. He was there from the United eries! Was he not at a loss for a text? Who can might seem so to some. He was there from the cluster of America, the country of his nativity. Peo-States of America, the country of his nativity. Peo-ple were so accustomed to speak highly of the insti-ple were so accustomed to speak highly of the insti-vindicator of Cromwell, and juvenile member of a se ple were so accustomed to speak highly of the institutions under which they had been bred and reared, that it might seem strange that one from the boasted land of liberty, one from

'The land of the free and the home of the brave,' should arraign the government of that people before the British public. (Hear, hear.) He came there not for the purpose of misrepresenting, of praising, or of speaking against the government of America, but he came there as the representative of the three millions of slaves of America, and of the anti-slavery movement of that country. So much had been said in favor of America by Americans who had visited this ountry, that it only seemed proper that some one should speak in favor of the slave, who could not, and who would not put confidence in the slaveholde or his apologist who might visit England; he chose rather to send his own representative, one who had himself worn the chain of slavery. He should therefore speak of slavery as he had seen it, and as he knew it to exist in the slaveholding States of America. . . Mr. Brown (says the Leeds Mercury) concluded a most thrilling and cloquent address, a

EDWARD BAINES, Esq. rose at the call of the Chair man, to propose a resolution. He said the meeting would be glad of an opportunity, not only of expressing their sympathy with the gentleman who had addressed them, and who had given them so interest ing and instructive a narrative, but also of stating to the proud slaveholders of America that the good man, whom they called a chattel, the people of Eng land were not ashamed to own as a fellow-man, as Christian and a brother. (Hear, hear, and applause. He alluded to the almost hopeless position of the antislavery movement in America, when, but a few years ago, George Thompson, Esq., the new M. P. for Tower Hamlets, raised his eloquent voice against it in that country, and was obliged to flee for his life, observing that such had been the progress of the antislavery movement since that time, that although petitions for the abolition of slavery were prohibited by law from being presented to either House of Parliament, now the House of Congress had for three weeks been brought to a dead lock by the evenly-balanced state of parties on this very question. The plea that the slaves, if liberated, might some morning write on this occasion to tell you that I despise you like the slaves, of their masters, he rerise up and cut the throats of their masters, he regarded as utterly without foundation. The masters had the army, knowledge, education, and every thing on their side, which could make a small minority submit to the rule of a majority. The whole number of slaves did not exceed three millions out of a population of twenty millions; whilst in the West Indies we had only 30,000 whites to a black slave population of 800,000; and yet not a single outrage had been committed when the whole of these slaves were rise up and cut the throats of their masters, he re- I refer to this article for very m

deep interest and lively sympathy to the statements of Mr. Brown, which increase their sense of the dreadful injustice and cruelty of slavery as it exists in the United States: that the meeting rejoices at the rapid advance of the anti-slavery cause in that country, where religion and humanity are rousing a large part of the enlightened population, and of their representatives in Congress to vindicate the rights of their fellow-men held in bondage: and that it looks forward with carnest hope to the period when the freemen of America shall wipe cut the foul blot on their escutcheon, and thus take the greatest step in the entire suppression of slavery through the world."

The Rev. THOMAS SCALES very cordially seconded the resolution, observing that his best energies had been devoted in this great and glorious cause. They regard their work as done till slavery itself should to effect a peaceful secession from the America felt in America, and convince their brethren on the Arnold and 133 other legal voters, and 108 other other side of the Atlantic that, however much they persons of Abington, and was presented by Mr. Corbut regard them as dishenored and degraded so long refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary. By as slavery existed in any part of the United States. very large vote, the House refused so to refer it. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried amidst loud applause. not the first time he had met their friend Mr. Brown, for he had met him in a very splendid place and ex- jority, (six or seven to one, we believe,) the petition cellent society, at the Peace Congress lately held in was laid upon the table. Paris, where he had seen him shake hands with distinguished mea of every sect and nation.

for publication next week.

A letter from Samuel Rhoades, of Philadelphia, in

CARLYLE AND W. L EMANCIPATION. We are indebted to our friends in Scotland, by the last arrival, for a copy of a pamphlet, containing a report of the proceedings of a public meeting of the Edinburgh Ladies' Emancipation Society, held in Queen street Hall, on Friday, the 28th December, 1849—Charles Cowan, Esq., M. P., in the Chair. The gath-

ering was numerous, and most respectable. Amonthe speakers was the Rev. Dr. J. W. C. Penningto formerly a slave, the pastor of a colored Presbyterian church in the city of New York. In the course of a long and thrilling speech, the Rev. Dr. Ritchie keen-

'I ask him who denounces the negro as an inferior nature, has he not heard of Toussaint L'Ouverture; and I have seen Nathaniel Paul, and Douglass, and Remond, and Pennington, and I ask, what would Washington have been, if doomed to the lot of Toussaint; Calhoun, if doomed to that of Douglass? And again, what might those men of color not have been, had knowledge to their minds unrolled its ample page, fraught with the spoils of time? Sir, need I demonstrate how far the maxim is true—'Circumstances make the man?' Whites have written the history of negro slavery; but oh! how different the · I ask him who denounces the negro as an infe med I demonstrate how far the maxim is true—'Circumstance which Mr. Robert Jowitt, Esq., who was to have taken the we chair, could not attend, a circumstance which Mr. Jowitt regretted as much as the meeting would. In his absence, Alderman J. Wilson (a Friend) was called to the chair.

The Chairman supressed his regret at the absence of their much esteemed friend and fellow-townsman, Robert Jowitt, who was one of the oldest and most gralous anti-slavery advocates in the town. (Hear, hear.) With the object of the meeting he had entire sympathy, and he did not think that the question slavery, as it existed in America, could be too frequently or too prominently brought before them; and he trusted the statements to be made to the meeting that evening would be such as to induce all present to promote the extinction of such an evil in a land which prided itself in the profession of so much liberty and freedom. (Applause.) With these observations, he would introduce to them William Wells Brown. (Applause.) With these observations, he would introduce to them William Wells Brown. (Applause.) With these observations, he would introduce to them William Wells Brown. (Applause.) With these observations, he would introduce to them William Wells Brown. (Applause.) With these observations, he would introduce to them William Wells Brown. (Applause.) With these observations, he would introduce to them William Wells Brown. (Applause.) With these observations, he would introduce to them William Wells Brown. (Applause.) With these observations, he would introduce to them William Wells Brown. (Applause.) With these observations, he would introduce to them William Wells Brown. (Applause.) With these observations, he would introduce to them William Wells Brown. (Applause.) With the complete the had come there to lay before them was one that he had no need to say should commend itself to the hearts of the Eaglish records at the work of the pit and gallows, to abstain from potations.

> Give me again my hollow tree, my crust of bread and liberty. When I call to mind his 'Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn,' in behalf of human rights and the dignity of man when I pensively ponder his Jim Crowism, I am reminded of the polemic who entered the lists with an atheist king, and who, on his majesty's owning himself vanquished, replied, 'Now I shall with equal facility demonstrate that there is no God.' But let me conclude by asserting that the human race is of our family, and reminding the contributor to Fraser or a portion of that Word which endured forever,— With what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measure

cession congregation, has so far out-grown what Burns called his 'idiot piety,' as to avow polytheism and to prefer sugar and slavery to simple food and liberty—thus proving his nature inferior, not only to that of the negro, but even of the mouse who said,—

and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

'I know that slaveholders have uttered splendid rhapsodies in praise of liberty and patriotism, especially when Republican; and have pronounced burning denunciations against tyranny and oppression, especially when Imperial or Monarchical; and I have read Webster's late lamentation over the suffering Hungarians, and the whipping of one of their women. My friends, if you ask with what feelings—I declare it was with loathing disgust. How naturally did I substitute Webster for Haynau,—Slave for Hungarian,—and how naturally, within my heart, exclaim—Hypocrite! are not men maimed and women flogged daily upon thy own premises, at thy own command? Oh, what is man? O! that such orators would ponder Matth. i. 1-5.

From the excellent speech of the Rev. James Scott. who has 'labored for the last eighteen years of his life among the black people of British Guiana,' as an English missionary, we make the following gratifying

'It is a matter of fact, and one that calls for ou gratitude, that the slaves of our colonies have been nade free; and it is equally cause of gratitude, that during eleven years of freedom, they have as a whole manifested themselves fit to be trusted with their free-dom. I have seen an article in Fraser's Magazine tion of 800,000; and yet not a single outrage native and of 800,000; and yet not a single outrage native and if it is so, I say it is a unixed call manifold when the whole of these slaves were emancipated. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he called upon the meeting to give expression to their opinion by passing the following resolution:

Resolved. That this meeting has listened with built their own chapel, supported their own minister, built their own school-houses, educated their own children,—while all have been supporting themselves in comfort by their own industry; and some of them have acquired small freeholds where they are rearing their families in comfort and to industry. In some districts where the people's advantages have not been equal, the result has not been equally satisfactory. As a whole, however, the people in Guiana are doing well; so well that their friends have reason to be proud of them. The writer in question ought is block for them. son to be proud of them. The writer in question ought to blush for the mingled stupidity and malignity of his production

We shall endeavor to give other extracts from the speeches made on this interesting occasion as soon as our limits will permit.

### THE DISUNION PETITION.

The first of these petitions, asking the Legislature might think they had done much in emancipating the to call a Convention of the people of this Commonslaves in their own colonies, but they ought not to wealth, to determine what measures shall be taken cease to exist throughout the wide world. (Hear, Union, was presented in the House of Representatives hear.) He hoped the influence of England would be on Wednesday last. It was the petition of Briggs might admire them in other matters, they could not thill, representative of that town, with a motion to A motion was then made, that the Petition be laid

on the table. The Speaker decided it to be a vote The Rev. Charles Wicksteen stated that this was in the affirmative. The vote was doubted, and a count was had; when it appeared that, by a very large ma Mr. Boutwell, of Groton, rose and moved that the

Petition be taken from the table-(the remainder e Mn. Bnown acknowledged the vote taken on the the motion, owing to the low voice in which he spoke resolution, and after singing two anti-slavery melo-dies, the business of the meeting was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the Chairman. we did not hear.) He proceeded to say that, although the thought the prayer of the petitioners one that should not be granted, a proper regard for their con-To CORRESPONDENTS. The letter of our esteemed that the Petition should be treated respectfully. He friend Elizabeth Wilson, of Ohio, in reply to Henry spoke in louder tones, as he reminded the House of Grew, on the subject of Woman's Rights, is on file the long contest of many years, in which men of all parties had participated, to vindicate the right of pe tition in the State and National Legislatures. And relation to the Free Produce question, shall receive now, said he, you are about, in an unguarded mosttention in our next paper. 'Trifles light as air are, to crush beneath your feet the very right, in the defence of which you have been so eloquent!

Mr. Lincoln, of Boston, here interrupted Mr. 20 Mr. Lancoun, to that the vote by which the Prewas laid on the table be reconsidered. The Sec. was laid on the table to rules of the House, this decided that, until the next day. Mr. School of Boston, immediately moved that the rules be i of Bosson, instance question to reconsider taken at the rended, and the question was called for in serious

The reaching the House voted that it should be me quarters, and the Clerk, in an indistinct and me manner, the members giving close attenti

The question upon reco taken, and decided in the affirmative by a more quite as large as that which had just before hild to petition on the table. A more notable instant sudden change of mind, on the part of a numerous sudden change of mind, on the part of a and respectable body of gentlemen, is rarely in met with! The petition was then referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. Ware, of Fitchburg, presented a similar je

tion of S. B. Crane and others of that how, 2 moved its reference to the Special Committee of word its reference to the operat commine a garage very, saying that he had been requested to do not the gentleman who handed him the petition—a it same time disclaiming all sympathy with the petition. ers in their object. The House refused to refer it the Special Committee, and then, without or referred it to the Judiciary Committee.

Never was plainer proof given how easily and is Never was present to be street at the facts of prevailing moral sentiment; nor was it ere then nore clearly how necessary it is that the paper Massachusetts should arise and demand the to Union of Massachusetts with slave-dealen and the holders cease forever .- N.

Send along the Disunion petitions with a li tle delay as possible.

THE SCOPPER AND THE SERVILE Extracts from a letter lately received from a s emed English correspondent :-

· I suppose your slaveholders are now probably a alting in the new ally they have obtained in the li erty-loving, equal rights-defending Chartin, Thomas Carlyle The article which has recently issued from his pen must stamp his memory with infany, so lar is his name is known in earth, except he perceive time the moral abyas into which he has fallen, as give to the world a disavowal of the atrocion me ments he has uttered in the pages of Fraser's Man zine. The article has been severely commented by several papers, and I am not without hope thath will be replied to by one well qualified to do it, a this side of the Atlantic. It would be well to be him feel that he has won for himself the contempt of the wise and good of both hemispheres.

Theobald Mathew too! I wonder with what freing he will shew himself in this land again! Poor nu. he is really to be pitied; for in surrendering the good ppinion of the slave's friends, he has not succeeds in securing the favor of their oppressors. Such, how ever, is his well-merited reward for sacrifeing principle to policy; and how mistaken a policy he surily

The friends of peace, it seems, continue their intention of holding another session of the Congress in Frankfort, in the course of the ensuing summer. They go so politely to work, that it is not probable they will meet with opposition. Still, much as icilike the sort of compromise which is involved in the proceedings, and repugnant to my nature as it would be to submit to wear the gag, as the members did m the last occasion, and doubtless must do again, I m not without hope that considerable good may real from even this quiet agitation of the question. But to some of us whose memories can go back as firm 1840, it was not a little amusing to find Joseph Sturge, John Scoble, and others who were should with the idea of co-operating with 'Garrison & Ca,' because of their defence of woman's rights, and a fee other heresies which they were suspected of hold ing, in such close and fraternal union with men of all shades of opinion, and, as there is cause to fear, all shades of morality too! Really, it is ludicrous.'

### CORRECTION.

Mn. GARRISON :-Mr. BRIGHAM, in his communication in this week's Liberator, in his reference to the good Deacon and myself, is slightly in error, in two or three partieslars. He says that I, not wishing to interfere with the rules of the meeting as explained to me by the Deacon, took my seat. Now, I took but little notice of the unwarrantable interruptions of the Deacon, inasmuch as I was not aware of his office, and did no suppose him to be authority in the meeting; and I took my seat, not at his dictation, but because I had

got through talking. Mr. B. again states that I afterwards made several attempts to rise, and was as often jerked down by the Descon. I believe I made but one attempt to rise, (and then merely to ask Mr. Stubberts a ques tion with regard to some false insinuations which is had just made,) although the Deacon, under the special influences of the God that he worships, made ureral very violent jerks upon my person, defacing my coat as Mr. B. states.

Yours for the truth,

LEWIS FORD.

THE ANNUAL REPORT,

With an Appendix, containing the proceedings of the Annual Meeting, and documents relative to Father MATHEW, is now ready, and for sale at 21 Cornhill, and at CROSBY & NICHOLS'S, 111 Washington street. Price, 25 cents. Members of the Society, and conributors to its funds, are entitled to copies, grafit. An error occurs on page 35 of the Report, which should be corrected, it having been overlooked by the printer. Near the bottom of the page, for that we may let it alone, rend, that we may be let alone. %.

THE FAIR AT MILLVILLE

Will unquestionably be a most interesting and pleasant occasion. The ladies of Millville and Hopedals have made great exertions to prepare a beautiful display of articles, and to furnish whatever is needful for a delightful social anti-slavery gathering. It will be seen that Wendell Phillips and Lucy Stone are to be present, and will doubtless address the company assembled on the evenings. We hope a large attendance from all that neighborhood will reward and sustain this labor of love. Remember February 21st and 22d.

### BETSEY ANN BLAKELEY.

Those who have been interested in the remarkable escape of this victim of oppression, will be glad to earn that she has in a great measure recovered her health, and wishes to find a situation in some kind family, where she may do something for her own sup-port. She would prefer chamberwork, and the use of the needle, but would conform herself to almost say employment. Apply at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21

UNITARIAN LIBERALITY IN THE VICINITY OF BOSrox. An anti-slavery lecture, by Lucy Stone, having been appointed to be given on Tuesday last, at Harrison Square, Dorchester, application was made to the Committee of the Unitarian Society at Harrison Square, for the use of their vestry. As its use had been granted for anti-slavery meetings, while the house belonged to an Orthodox Society, no doubt was felt that it would be granted, with at least equal readiness, by the Unitarian Society, into whose has passed. But instead of this, we received informs tion, at a late hour, that the use of the westry for the above purpose was refused.

The following by one of the pring by one of the pring hindly placed at our assured, is a gentlem lied upon, and we as much interest in the

WHOLE

The writer evinces his he writer svinces he visits Acapulco, an scenery, and sundr Francisco, and rail ramento—Is visited He describeth the r the Mines, and disc bought too dear—To a retreat—Adventus eth his magnanim S

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LETTER FROM A GOLD SEEKER.

IF The following letter from California, received by one of the printers of the Liberator, has been hadly placed at our disposal. The writer, we are hindly placed as our uniquesal. The writer, we are sound, is a gentleman whose judgment may be re-led 1900, and we are confident our readers will take had upon, and we are community our reader much interest in the perusal of the letter.

The series spinces his bad toute by puffing tobacco-Ho the tries course and discourseth upon its inhabitants, ponery, and sundry other matters—He arrives at San cary, and raileth at Uncle Sam - Goes up the Sac--la visited by winged spirits, which ver himremento—Is custom by wangen sperses, unseen ver him— He describeth the ricer and its scenery—Journeyeth to the Mines, and discovers that even gold whistles may be the Mines, and asserted white overs gold whiteles may be bould too dear. The rains beat upon him, and he beats under the deartures. Luck at the Mines. He displayth his magnanismity of soul-He concludeth with a

SACRAMENTO CITY, Dec. 16, 1849.

Here I am, in the head of a flour barrel,

Sablime Tobacco! which, from east to west, ·Sablime 100acco : wascii, ironi east to west, Cheers the Tai's labor, or the Turkman's rest, Divise in Hookahs, glorious in a Pipe,

sends up curling, clustering wreaths of smoke, i sends up curings that follow thick and fast, and mount up guly; now its thin, light wreaths come slowly up gauge now no count the face and neck, as if to form, and cases, then slowly, tardily, they lift scottle and cates, themselves, and spread their aeriel wings for flight. dear friend is my companion, the pipe! I must go back on my outward-bound journey, tha

I must go than a slight sketch of Acapulco, into I may give you a magnitude of the provisions, which place we were obliged to put for provisions. The harbor of Acapulco is one of the safest and most soutiful I have ever seen. While lying at anchor, within one-quarter of a mile from the beach, we could see nothing of the open sea; it is surrounded on all sides by high hills, (peculiar to the Pacific nat, giving to the eye the appearance of a fine inland lake, of an oval shape, some five miles long, by two and a half broad. The town is situated in the nidst of a grove of cocoa-nut trees, commanded by the best and strongest fort upon the coast. Indeed, of so much importance Ass this place been esteemed by the Spaniards, that on every hill surrounding the nown and commanding the roads, are placed cannon of the heaviest kind. Our little company was fortunate enough to procure a large room in one of the old Spanish one-story houses, with thick walls, cement floors, open porch the whole front of the house, n nest as a pin. We spent our time in forming acquaintances with the inhabitants, or strolling back into the country to the different 'Rancheros' in the neighborhood, eating the fruits of the tropics, which grow here in great abundance, and smoking as good phaceo as the world affords. Here all classes smoke. t was a novelty to our eyes, to see a beautiful Spanish girl behind a roll of tobacco; but we soon got used to it. The people are very kind and hospitable, and like the Americans very much. I spent several pleasant evenings at the houses of some of the most uential men of the place, listening to the music of the guitar and harp. By way of contrasting the lower with the higher class of society, I strolled one night to one of the many ' Fandangoes' -a sort of Spanish dance, generally in the open air. It is a curious and somewhat picturesque sight, to stand by in the ring formed in the open (back) streets, by the light of a large pitch pine torch, and see two, metimes four of the natives, dressed in their gaudiest colors, dancing a breakdown upon a platform ooking much like a board gate laid upon the ground. The sport seems to consist in the endeavor to tire each

every part of the world. Acapulco has been a stirring, busy place; now very tle is done there; no commerce, no mechanic arts. There is, however, an immense dead capital lying here: a great many of the inhabitants are immensely rich, get all their articles of dress and furniture from he city of Mexico, and there send their daughters to

ther out, for they dance until perfectly exhausted.

They are a vile set ;-yet their like is to be found in

I was particularly struck with the rich and vivid coloring of the scenery in this country. When the san shines, after one of the frequent showers, the whole landscape resembles a highly finished and freshly varnished picture. The varieties of green

We arrived safely at San Francisco, after a very long passage, (102 days from Panama.) I immedistely closed my letter to you, and mailed it. I hope it has reached you, but it is quite doubtful, for the ost Office department is most miserably conducted; be people have no confidence in it. A gentleman with whom I am acquainted, who has volunteered astistance several times, assured me that there were at east 25,000 letters in the office that had never been asmud. Among these are doubtless some for me, as I am sure a number have been mailed which I have never received. This is not a pleasing reflection, by any means. The only papers I have received were these brought by express agents, which cost \$1.00 each. I did not grudge even this price, so anxious wm I to get news from the States.

We stopped three or four days in San Francisco tasy in getting our goods on shore. Having concluded to try the Sacramento River mines in prefstence to the San Joaquin, we engaged freight for our goods and baggage up to this place, (Sacramento on board a schooner of 110 tons-paying \$285 fright for 150 or 175 miles, on the same goods which tost, round the Horn, but \$150 ! We were four days on the passage, the wind being very light. There were no cabin accommodations, and the decks were trowded with passengers, so that, as you may well magine, our voyage was not especially delightful. One night, while lying in the Slough, we were visited myriads of mosquitoes, as musical as hunger and gorous constitutions could make them, who darted a their stings with a pertinacity and perseverance which kept us in as active exercise as was ever inficted on a raw recruit.

On our way up, we passed, near the mouth of the tiver, a little upstart town named Benicia; nearly opposite to this place, the U.S. Government is about building a fort and navy yard. Farther up, and where the San Josquin and Sacramento rivers come togeth-E, is a place called New York. I counted two loues and three tents- What's in a name?' The first above this place begins to remind one of the from of our own New England. It is about the hin of the Connecticut, with a good depth of water is the channel, sufficient for 4 or 500 ton vessels to this place. All along the banks, you will find elk and deer in abundance, wild duck in any quantity, and the banks in many places are well wooded with oak, while on either side, from the skirts of the timbe, rolls back a beautiful prairie to the mountains. Sarramento City is situated on the Sacramento liver, at its junction with the American Fork, and extends back to Sutters' Fort. It is regularly laid eat, the streets crossing at right angles. The land of its city is very level, and of poor soil. There are quie t number very respectable buildings, but most of them are used as drinking shops and gambling

Soon after our arrival here, we engaged a wagon ed four yoke of exen to draw such of our provisions is we should need for a short time to our field of opcations about 50 miles. For the first 10 or 12 miles the roads were good, and we got along quite well;

to the mines are not in good order; the feed is very ANOTHER PETITION TO THE LEGISLA- 40,000 Mexicans, all at the bidding and behast of siascant, and they have to go without water sometimes for 24 hours. They dragged their slow length along at the rate of 15 miles a day, often giving out at that. We had pitched upon the Junction of the Fork as our first field of operations. The access to this place is from the top of one of the hills that skirt all the lang hills that would be called mountained many persons, among whom were many ship owners and masters, who were fully ready for some more efficient government action against alavery, but yet were doubting the propriety and possibility of Disu-

the and mules sink almost to their bellies, while the committed the interests of the State. The measure wheels of a wagon are up to the hubs in the mud. All along, you will see wagons 'stalled' in the road, sponsibility; no society or association having approv-while dead cattle and mules lie every few miles, just ed or rejected it. The following is a copy of the Peas they keeled over in the mud. We were so fortunate as to find a mule team coming down to this place, and we engaged with the teamster to carry our goods, at 20 cts. per pound—he reserving the right to dump them on the road at any point, in case his mules gave out. By dint of dragging both mules and wagon out of the mud every mile or so, we were ena-bled, in four days, to reach the 'half-way house,'-a miserable shanty. Here the roads were so bad, that the teamster gave up in despair, and we were obliged to pay him, and 'back' our goods the rest of the way -25 miles. When we left the mines, provisions were very high. Flour, ship bread, salt pork, and other substantials, were selling at \$1.50 per pound, cheese, \$2.00, coffee, \$1.25, rice, 70 cents, beans, 70 cents short, every thing is sold by the pound. There must be much terrible suffering in the mines, for the rainy season has commenced much earlier than was tection, and virtually driven from the States to anticipated, and the stores being but poorly supplied, they charge enormous prices for what they have. To honor of this sovereign Commonwealth, and in discovered the sovereign Commonwealth, and the sovereign Commonwealth Commonw think of getting things to the mines is out of the question; they charge \$1.00 a pound for freight in ases where, before the rains, the price was but 15 cents; and not agreeing to go through at that, but as

far as they can.

While at work on the river, we had variable luck, but, on the whole, quite as good as the average, making from \$5 to \$10 per day. It is a grand lottery, as chance wills it. I have seen prudent, industrious nen, who were not able to pay their way; and that too, within twenty or thirty feet of men who were taking it out in abundance. You will hear through the newspapers of men who have made their pile in California in so many months, and all that talk; but you will hear nothing of the thousands who will be obliged to work their passage, do any thing, in fact, to get home again. My candid opinion is, taking all things into consideration, that it is the most stupendous hum-

bug ever devised! The gamblers, I mean the regular blacklegs, are a numerous class, yet I am astonished to see so much good behavior among them. They are orderly, peaceable, and, withal, the most charitable set in the community. If they hear of a person in distress, they do not stay to ask who he is, where he came from, and such like questions, but put their hands in their pockets, and draw largely. A minister who was endeavoring to raise funds to build a church, went to the blacklegs first, and among them he raised three-quarters of the amount necessary. I mention these things, not to defend the gambler, but to show my

eadiness to give even Satan his due.

There has been, and still is, considerable sickness in the country. Dysentery, fever and agae, intermittent fever, scurvy, and other diseases, are quite preva-lent; but when I think of the privations and dangers attendant upon a life in the mines, I wonder that there are so few deaths. Many a poor fellow, however, has found a grave in that soil out of which he expected to dig a fortune in a few months.

There are many other matters which I might alude to, but I have already occupied your time too LEOPOLD long. Farewell!

### COLORED ASSOCIATION IN CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30, 1849.

This will inform you that there are colored people in San Francisco-a fact that I have no doubt you are peculiarly lovely, yet there is never too much; are aware of; but what I wish to bring before you the eye is always relieved by masses of rock, of a and your readers is, that we are doing something for dark purple or reddish brown, which harmonize per-fectly with the bright green moss or darker colored and have formed a Society of Relief, for our own benefit and that of new comers. The following reso- DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: lutions will express to you the subject of a late meeting held by us, on the 6th of this month.

by the colored portion of the inhabitants of San Francisco. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Robert H. Forman, of Boston. Mr. Washington Rideout was elected President, Mr. Reuben Simpson, of Boston, Secretary, and Mr. Samuel T. Davis, of Wilmington, Assistant Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then stated by Mr. Foreman, in a very eloquent manner, the speaker ob-serving that they had assembled together to form themselves into a Society, for the purpose of assisting such persons as made application to them, in so far as the means of the Society would permit.

dressed the company in a brief and sensible manner. On motion, it was resolved, that such as were present, and favorable to the undertaking, should sign a ly adopted the following resolutions, offered by Par list, to be prepared by the Secretary. The following ker Pillsbury, viz :names were recorded :-

C. Allen, J. Ackwood, W. Daily, J. Baily, Samuel I. Ederson, P. Phillips, A. Smith, B. Houseman, J. W. boring for its overthrow. Phinney, I. Morris, J. Daily, H. Osborn, Z. Lodino, 2. Resolved, That the Union of these States is a mi Brinkerhoof, W. Rideout,

On motion, it was

Resolved, That this Society be styled the 'Mutual Benefit and Relief Society.' Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen be nomistand sentinels and watchdogs around the slaves nated to draft a Constitution. The following gentlemen compose this Committee:—R. Forman, M. 3. Resolved, That the crimes of the Constitution of

out and Osborn.

report at our next meeting. SAMUEL I. DAVIS. journed.

Assistant Secretary.

Unsuccessful Effort to escape from Slavery.—The Norfolk Beacon of Monday notices that on Saturday last a slave being missed by his master, suspicion lodged upon a British vessel, the China, Capt. Pascoe, which had just left for Liverpool. A police officer proceeded after her with the slave owner, the barque was overhauled, and the Captain immediately offered them the privilege of searching his ship, and rendered every facility for so doing. On going down into the forecastle, they discovered where the passage had been made to the hold of the vessel, and upon further search, found Charles and another negro man, named Davy, owned by Richard Bruce, of Narfolk county, stowed away upon the top of the cargo. Mr. Guy is satisfied, from the conduct of Capt. Pascoe, that he was perfect ignorant of the concealment of the negroes on board his vessel, and as the crew denied any knowledge of the fact, the vessel was allowed to proceed on their voyage, and the negroes were brought to the city and lodged in jail.

Alss for the doomed captives!

is from the top of one of the hills that skirt all the upper rivers. Along hills that would be called mountains in any other country, you are obliged to make your way, now down to the water's edge, and then a hundred feet above, along the very side hill, where you would not trust even a mule.

When we arrived at the mines, some two or three of us weep of nearly all the time, what is called here 'prospecting;' i. e., looking for diggings. About the first of November, the rains commenced, and we were obliged hastily to take the back track for Sacramento City. As soon as the rains commence, the roads, from the nature of the soil, grow soft and miry; cattle and mules sink almost to their bellies, while the one which stands or falls on its own merit and re-

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Genera Court convened:

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respect

fully represent; that,
Whereas, by the laws of some of the slaveholding States of this Union, citizens of Massachusetts, on entering the ports of those States, as officers, stewards, or in other capacity, on board vessels from this State, are unjustly seized and imprisoned, for no crime or suspicion of crime, except that of the color of their skin; and,

commissioned to visit those States where such laws exist, to try their constitutionality in the Supreme Court of the United States, have been denied all prorect violation of the Constitution of the United States

Whereas, severe laws have been passed, forbidding other agents or commissioners from entering the States where these unjust laws exist, for a similar

purpose; and,
Whereas, citizens of this State have been forcibly seized and dragged into slavery in some of the slave-holding States, under pretence that they owed service or labor to some person or persons in those States

Whereas, no citizen (especially of dark complex ion) is secure, while such deeds are or can be done therefore,

Your petitioners humbly pray, that a law may be immediately enacted, requiring all persons who may enter upon the territory of Massachusetts, (whether by sea or land,) from any State where the aforesaid unjust laws exist, to give bonds in a sum of not less than one thousand dollars, that they will keep the peace towards all the citizens of this State, (especially citizens of color,) and all other persons not citizens, then being within the State; that they will not seize or arrest them, unless for some crime or misdemeanor, to be tried before the courts of this State, as in other cases made and provided, nor claim any of them as 'goods and chattels,' or as owing service or labor, except under contract duly made ar ratified, both by the party claiming such service or labor, and the party from whom such service or labor is

And your petitioners further ask for the passage of such other acts as are necessary to make the foregoing laws and regulations, of force and effect, as so as they shall have been enacted. And your petitioners will ever pray.

One might suppose, if the Free Soil party had any thing of principle or vitality, it would flood Congress and the State Legislatures with petitions like the above, or, at least, of some character, that would wake the slumbering energies of the people, and present a decent show of resistance to the more than Austrian despotism that governs them.

Our Convention at Brewster was certainly one of

the very best. The weather on Sunday was quite un propitious, but this circumstance did not prevent a good attendance. The Secretary will doubtless furnish an official record of the doings for the Liberator. Yours truly.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

### BARNSTABLE COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. MEETING AT BREWSTER.

The meeting of the Barnstable County Anti-Slavery Society at Brewster, on the 3d and 4th, was of a truly A meeting was called at the house of Mr. Miller, cheering and encouraging character. Although the weather was stormy and boisterous, (until the las afternoon and evening,) we had audiences respectable both in numbers and intelligence, (the numbers and interest increasing to the last,) who listened with deep attention to the resolutions and speeches, which were of the most truthful, radical and startling character. We were quite sure that an impression was made in favor of our cause, which can never be effaced. The meeting was held in the commodious Hall, recently erected in that village.

The real Congress of the nation, that which gover it, which will ere long abolish slavery in this country Mr. Ridcout, of Pa., then took the floor, and ad- and finally drive it from the world, is the little antislavery gathering, in some obscure hall or country school-house, like that at Brewster, which unanimous

1. Resolved, That slavery is the great sin and crime William Washington, R. H. Forman, John H. of this nation, and therefore should be first to be put Black, J. W. Spencer, G. Warner, W. S. Robinson, away, without regard to questions of Banks, Cur R. Crawford, I. T. Smith, I. Cannon, T. C. Boman, S. rencies, Tariffs, Internal Improvements, Sabbaths, Sa craments, Sermons, Revivals, or Missionary Opera Davis, I. Silver, A. McGurly, J. H. Moon, R. Simp-son, S. Atkins, I. H. Garabrank, H. Boadly, John work, while this sin remains, who is not directly la

T. P. Ross, J. H. Brasy, L. Judson, J. W. Ray, I. nomer and a mockery; which was founded original? in selfishness and slavery, and is still maintained only that the 'Lords of the Loom' can the better buy cotton of the 'Lords of the Lash,' and the 'Lords of the Lash' can compel the 'Lords of the Loom' to

Smith, Messrs. Garabrank, Black, Houseman, Phil- the United States are-first, that it binds all who suplips, Bradly, Davis, Simpson, Cannon, Myers, Ride- port it, or swear to support it, to defend the tyrant against the slave, the spoiler against the spoiled, the It was voted, that the Committee be requested to robber and ravisher against their victims; -- second, it makes it a crime, with heavy penalties, to give pro-There being no further business, the meeting adtheir masters ;-and third, it gives to slaveholders a power in the government, proportionate to the number of human beings they can reduce to bendage.

is high treason to the administration of the Almighty; and we therefore proclaim it as our fixed and unalterable purpose, to use all just and proper, though and overthrow this government; that on the ruins we may rear a national fabric which shall be sacred to Freedom and to Justice, where no slave or slave-holder shall ever dwell—a land of liberty indeed, an asylum for the oppressed of every color and every clime.

5. Resolved, That since neither the League with tyrants and slaveholders, which alone constitutes this government, nor the ensiavement of millions of human of knowledge, of marriage, of civil rights, of social joys, nor the slaughter of Seminole Indians, the murder of not resolved.

5. Resolved, That since neither the League with tyrants and slaveholders, which alone constitutes this government, nor the ensiavement of millions of human of knowledge, of marriage, of civil rights, of social joys, nor the slaughter of Seminole Indians, the murder of panions who were capsized in a sail-boat.

5. Resolved, That since neither the League with tyrants and slaveholders, which alone constitutes this government, nor the ensiavement of millions of human of knowledge, of marriage, of civil rights, of social joys, nor the slaughter of Seminole Indians, the murder of seminole content of the caption of the caption of the California, from the sale, and one claim of the seminol city, on the 28th December, Wm. D. Herbert, late of Rowley, Mass., aged 23 years. In San Francisco, on the 18th instea, H. B. Evans, late of Rowley, Mass., aged 23 years. In San Francisco, the lath inste

N.; and that fairness may prevail, you will, I know, allow me a word in defence of those who have not favored the abolition of colored schools in Boston. It is most untrue and unphilosophical, that we should oppose the abolition of colored schools in order to degrade ourselves or our prosperity. We are colored men, exposed alike to oppression and prejudice; our interests are all identical—we rise or fall together. We believe colored schools to be institutions, er. We believe colored schools to be institutions, when properly conducted, of great advantage to the colored people. We believe society imperatively requires their existence among us. Many of us having children ourselves, for their sakes we are opposed to any measure which would interrupt or retard their elevation. Believing ourselves to be right, and our policy judicious, we laugh at slander, scorn opposition, and rejoice in the approval of our consciences and judgments. It is worthy of remark, however, that while those individuals who profess to desire the abolition of the colored schools claim such an immense majority, they could show on their mass petition only 227 names, according to their own count, even including children as young as three years—and that out of a population of 1950! And furthermore, a petition of 170, at least, was presented against them, including several of our clergymen. To be brief, as the subject has been quite fully discussed elsewhere.

FRANCE AND ROME.

It is stated positively that the loan for the Papal government will be concluded in a few days through M. Rothschild, and the necessary authorization to treat with him has just arrived in Paris. The immediate result hoped for will be the return of his holiness to Rome, and the recall of the French army. The French Cabinet sat a long time in deliberation on Thursday morning upon despatches received from Rome. General Baraguay d'Hilliers recommends may in order to allow the Pope to return. It is said that the Pope has written an autograph letter to the Prench army, in order to allow the Pope to return. It is one that the Pope has written an autograph letter to the Prench army, in order to allow the Pope to return. It is one that the Pope has written an autograph letter to the Prench army, in order to allow the Pope to return. It is not that the Pope has written an autograph letter to the Prench army, in order to allow the Pope to return. It is not withdraw the army, the continued presence of which being disagreeable to other powers, renders an occupation by French troops of his cap when properly conducted, of great advantage to the colored people. We believe society imperatively re-quires their existence among us. Many of us having children ourselves, for their sakes we are opposed to

subject has been quite fully discussed elsewhere.

New Orleans, Feb. 3.

New from California has been received to the 31st Dec. The Constitution was adopted by a vote of 12,000 in favor to 800 against it. The Assembly met on the 17th, and Gov. Burnett was inaugurated into office on the 21st. The Assembly have elected Messrs. Fremont and Gwin United States Senators.

A tremendous conflagration occurred at San Francisco on the 24th Dec. destroying a large portion, perhaps one half of the city. Loss estimated at 1,500,000 dollars.

The mining operations have been suspended in consequence of the snow and rain.

New York, Feb. 7.—The Empire City arrived here last night at midnight, with \$2,100,000 in specie, and

The message of Gov. Burnett recommends the total exclusion of free negroes from the State, on the ground, that if allowed to emigrate, they will form contracts in the Southern States for one or more years with their masters, and thus be, to all intents and purposes, slaves.

The New York Explosion.—The result of this terrible explosion is:—Whole number dead, 67; whole number injured, 30; whole number escaped, 32; whole number missing, 6; total, 136. The sufferers, killed, wounded, and missing number over one hundred persons.

A Californian Venture.—A Liverpool merchant, who purchased 5,0001 worth of American flour at 22s. per barrel, sent the whole out to California, from this port, where it proved an excellent venture. The barrels sold at 86s. each, and he cleared 10,0001. by the transaction.—[Liverpool Chronicle.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

40,000 Mexicans, all at the bidding and behest of alavery—since none, or all of these things have diven the national religion from the support of the national government, that religion, as existing in the various denominations of the land, and which does not require its professors to refuse to vote in, or hold office under that government, is as corrupt and false, as the nation is unjust, tyramical and wicked.

6. Resolved, therefore, That we rejoice in the increasing evidence we have, that this religion is rapidly declining—that many churches are languishing, while others have become entirely extinct—that revivals have almost wholly ceased, unless in places where the rapidly increasing intelligence of the age has not been diffused—that the number of candidates for the ministry has greatly decreased, and that many ministers have escaped from their pulpits to other and much less mischievous employments; and we cannot but hope that this religion, with its baptisms of blood and war, its searcaments of slaveholding and the sale and slaughter of the souls of men, will soon be overthrown—and superseded by the kingdom of justice and hamanity—when Peace and Purity, and Love and Liberty, shall be the joyful inheritance of the whole family of man.

Every important point in these Resolutions was most thoroughly examined; Austin Bearse, Sylvanus Jagger, Ezekiel Thacher (President of the Society, Samuel Smith, Parker Pillabury, Loring Moody, and others participating in the discussion. In the judgment of some of our oldest friends present, we have never had a more important gathering.

LORING MOODY.

Will the Standard please copy:—L. N.

THE SMITH SCHOOL.

Mr. Edding and bearing the last number of the Liberator, I was exceedingly amused by a strain of characteristic allusions and a certain of the society, samuel of the Liberator, I was exceedingly amused by a strain of characteristic allusions and a certain of the society of the society

FRANCE AND ROME.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

subject has been quite fully discussed elsewhere.

We feel from experience (not hearsay) that education among our people requires the existence of schools among us; that from no other source can we obtain so much practical good; and, appreciating the sentiment that 'knowledge is power,' ay, and liberty and equality too, we feel determined, as we regard the intellectual above the physical, mind above matter, principle above friends, to maintain our positions while we know them to be right, for ever true, for ever faithful, and slander may talk itself tired, opposition rage and riot to exhaustion; still we will fearlessly announce the truth, 'amid the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds.

Yours, with the highest respect,

THOMAS PAUL SMITH.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Constitution Adopted—Senators Elected—Immense Configuration.

New Orleans, Feb. 3.

News from California has been received to the 31st Dec. The Constitution was adopted by a vote of 12,000 in favor to 800 against it. The Assembly met on the 17th, and Gov. Burnett was inaugurated into office on the 21st. The Assembly met on the 17th, and Gov. Burnett was inaugurated into office on the 21st. The Assembly have elected Messars, Fremont and Gwin United States Senators.

A treemendous conflagration occurred at San Francies on the 24th Dec. destroying a large portion, perhaps one half of the city. Loss estimated at 1,500.000

New York, Feb. 7.—The Empire City arrived here last night at midnight, with \$2,100,000 in specie, and 275 passengers, among whom are Messrs. Wright and Gilbert, Representatives to Congress from California, Hon. T. Butler King, Samuel Ward, Esq., E. Harrison, ex-Collector of the port of San Francisco, W. A. Buffum, Esq., W. R. Kinder, Esq., bearer of important despatches from the United States boundary Commissioners to the Secretary of State, Surgeon A. J. Bowie, U. S. Navy, Lieut. Morris, bearer of despatches from Com. Jones, and F. W. Rice, one of the editors and proprietors of the Pacific Courier.

A destructive fire took place at Stockton Dec. 24th, destroying \$150,000 worth of property. Principal losers, Tucker & Buckman, Gryson and Stephens, E. Lane Porter, Meloney & Co., Chapman & Cornell, and a colored man named Lucien Benjamin. This man had accumulated a fortune of \$30,000 by his own industry. Nearly the whole of this sum he had invested in a very large hotel, which was nearly completed, and the destruction of which has left him penuliess.

On the night of the 20th instant, a party of streed Chillans, some 200, attacked an American camp at the Calavoras diggings, consisting of about twenty ty persons. Three Americans were killed, and three others severely wounded, and some sixteen taken prisoners.

News of the affair had reached Stockton, causing much excitement, and an armed party of some twelve of the affair had reached Stockton, causing much excitement, and an armed party of some twelve of the affair had reached Stockton, causing much excitement, and an armed party of some twelve of the affair had reached Stockton, causing much excitement, and an armed party of some twelve of the affair had reached Stockton, causing much excitement, and an armed party of some twelve of the affair had reached Stockton, causing much excitement, and an armed party of some twelve of the serve of the providence and Worester Railroads. We learn that insanity is a hereditary malady in his family, and that his father and gra

with their masters, and thus be, to all intents and purposes, slaves.

An association has been formed in San Francisco for the relief of the poor, and several public meetings held, at which the distresses of unfortunate immigrants constantly arriving there were pointed out. A memorial has been presented to the Town Council, praying that a city hospital may be erected for the relief of the unfortunate.

A company has already been formed in San Francisco, and \$500,000 subscribed among the wealthiest merchants, for the purpose of establishing a new line of ocean steamers, to run between San Francisco and Panama. It is generally understood that Howard & Son, of New York, are interested in this movement. The profits of the new line must be immense.

A line is also contemplated to the Sandwich Islands and China.

A Californian Venture.—A Liverpool merchant, who purchased 5,000l worth of American flour at 22s, per barrel, sent the whole out to California, from this port, where it proved an axcellent venture. The barrels sold at 86s. each, and he cleared 10,000l by the transsold at 86s. each, and he cleared 10,000l by the transsold.

An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

Holliston,
Milford,
Millville,

Tuesday, Feb. 19.
Wedn'day, 20.
Friday Tuesday, Feb. 19. Wedn'day, " 20. Friday, " 22.

ABINGTON.

ABINGTON.

ABINGTON.

ABINGTON.

Be discussion of our national connection with Slavery, will be held at the Town HALL, Abington, on Sunday, Feb. 17, at the usual hours of meeting.

PARKER PILLSBURY, LUCY STONE, and SAMUEL MAY, Jr., are expected to attend.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,

General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

NORFOLK COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-ETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at NEPONSET, in Union Hall, on Thurnspay, Feb. 28; instead of Tuesday, Feb. 19, as named last week.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

An Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture South Weymouth, Hingham, Wednesday, 20.
Weymouth Landing, Thursday, 21.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR.

The Anti-Slavery women of Pawtucket will open their Annual Fair at Manchester Hall, Mill street, Feb. 20th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to continue the following afternoon and evening.

At this period of their anti-slavery labor, they deem it unnecessary to urge the importance of the cause they are seeking to advance, or their desire for the continued co-operation of those who have for so many years extended a helping hand, or to do more than simply remind their friends, that the year has rolled round which brings them again before the public with the products of their industry and ingenuity, as solicitors for patronage and bounty, on behalf of the sighing bondman.

It is hoped that the exertions now making will render the prospective Fair equal in interest to any previous one, and it remains with the friends of freedom to decide whether it shall not be far more productive. On behalf of the Association,

SUSAN SISSON.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR IN MILLVILLE.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR IN MILLVILLE.

The ladies of Millville and Hopedale will hold a Fair in aid of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in DARLING'S HALL, Millville, on Thursday and Friday, February 21st and 22d. WENDELL PRILLIPS is engaged to be present the first evening, and may be on the second; and Lucy Syone will be present the second evening. A variety of rich articles from friends of the cause in America and Great Britain will be offered for sale, with abundance of refreshments.

ments.

A band of music and choir of singers will also be in attendance. It is hoped no friend of the slave will neglect this opportunity of at once siding those in the 'house of bondage,' and securing a rare intellectual treat for himself.

MEETINGS IN STONEHAM FOR THE PRIS-

John M. Spear will give two discourses in the Universalist meeting-house in Stoneham next Sun-day morning and afternoon, on Crime and its Treat-

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH DIVISION)

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 23d and 24th, at WOR-CESTER. The meeting will commence on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, at Bennier Hall.

Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., and Lucy Store, with other speakers doubtless, will be present.

ent.

A general attendance of the members and friends of the Society is confidently expected.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President. JOHN C. WYMAN, Secretary.

HENRY WATSON.

A fugitive slave, will speak in behalf of his enslaved

according towns:—

Amesbury Mills, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Salisbury, Wednesday, "20. Amesbury Mills, Tuesday, West Newbury, Newbury, West Gloucester, Gloucester Harbor, Annisquam, Tuesday, " 20. " 21. " 22. " 23. # 24. # 25.

Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston, will lecture in Lyceum Hall, SOUTH BOSTON, on Sunday evening, the 17th inst., on the subject of American Slavery, commencing at 64 o'clock. Henry Warson, the fugitive slave, will also be present, and relate a part of his experience while in slavery.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Company.

DIRECTORS.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Boston,
EZRA WHITE, New York,
DANIEL SHARF, Jr., Boston,
HENRY CROCKER, Boston,
GEO. C. COLLINS, N. York,
ELISHA B. PRATT, Boston,
W. HASTINGS, Boston,
B. PRATT, Posticiput.

E. P. PRATT President. E. B. PRATT, President.

DANIEL SHARP, Jr., Vice-President. THIS COMPANY Continues to Insure Lives on the most Favorable Terms.

.

DIVIDEND OF PROFITS Must be very large, owing to the peculiar advantages which life members have in this Company, and the great care and good judgment of its managers.

Tracelling and residence privileges unusually liberal.

Special premits for sea voyages and for foreign residence always granted at reduced rates.

A Liberal Credit given, if desired, on premiums for Life Policies, the amount being 40 dollars or more.

N. B. Persons insured during the current year, share

in the Profits.

J. C. SHARP, M. D., Medical Examiner, in attendance every day from 12 to 1, P. M.

The best pamphlet out on Life Insurance, and all desired information upon the subject, may be obtained by mail, if written for, post paid, or at the Agent's Office, lower floor, Merchants' Exchange.

Feb. 8

F. S. CABOT, Agent.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D., 10 Essex Street, - - - Boston.

Particular attention given to Diseases of the Eye.

SOLOMON GUESS'S

Indian Blood Purifier. A VALUABLE remedy for Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsla, &c. Also, the Indian Search Warrant, and Tonic Compound, superior article for Croup, Cramp, Cholera, Pleurisy, Rheumatiam, Piles, Diarrhosa, Summer Complaints, Febrila

tiam, Piles, Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Febrils attacks, &c.

These Medicines are recommended, and are expressly prepared for family use; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve health and cure disease, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable Medicines derived his knowledge and skill of preparing them from those who had been among the Indians for many years, and has had experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of disease, and of remedies best calculated to remove them.

13 Sold in Boston, wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, Sollonow Gusse, No. 4 Friend street, Boston, Principal Office, and at No. 32 Brattle street; in New Bedford, by Thomas Blies, Third street, and by Wm. Gates, Div. 55, N. E. Protective Union, south side of the market; in Fairhaven, by Joseph Mosher, Toll-house; in Nantucket, by Edward Mitchell, Main street.

Whittier's Poems.

B. B. MUSSEY & CO.

HAVE just issued a new and splendid edition of the above popular vork. It is printed on the best of paper, add elegantly illustrated with twelve steel engravings. It is to be had at their store, No. 29 Cornbill. Peb. 16

r is needful ing. It will Stone are to he company a large at-will reward er February . e remarkable ecovered her

n some kind ner own supo almost any ry Office, 21 TT OF Bostone, having as made to at Harrison its use had , while the io doubt was equal read-

see hands it red informa-cetry for the



For the Liberator.

THE DIXWELL MONUMENT. The evening sun among the clouds Wove the rich pall of dying day, Gold, saffron, crimson, purpose vailed

Its beauty as it passed away:

The evening breeze its requiem sighed From the far-spreading hills around And where the city's levely shores Stretched to the crystal sound.

I stood beside the Exile's Tomb A pious patriot hand had reared, Till through the twilight's latest gloom The gathering stars appeared

It is a noble Monument, And wakens thoughts sublime, Linking together evermore The new and olden time-

As Europe comes to vision'd view, Shuddering from struggles vain, While tyrants bind her strength anew, In strong Oppression's chain. From present times our beating hearts

A quickened memory own

Of those who dared in other days The fated Stuart's throne They rush upon our searching minds. Those wrongs to God and Law, Which He whose dust this marble shrines

In humbled Briton saw-When, struggling with the regal power, One breath of Freedom's life Roused England drew-and in that hour

Rose brave above the strife .-And cheered the Liberators on, Whose hate of wrong and love of right And faith in God, thus far had won Their way to Freedom's height.

Yes, England saw her own sons rushing And rallied to her heart's deep core, To see her martyr's life-blood gushing Amid the fight's triumphant soar, And went, yet proudly cheered once more.

Then was th' imperial throne east down, And in the Monarch's seat of power Did his own scaffold darkly frown, In that avenging hour!

Dire was the conflict, and the land Recled with the shock, so sternly grand ! Yet though the tempest gloomed above, All round the low horizon beamed With promises of peace and love, And of the Father-land redeemed !

So when some tempest, at its height, Is of the whole mid-heaven possess'd, The western sky is tinged with light, The herald of returning rest.

Oh God! in clouds that promise died! Vain was the council, vain the fray; Back rolled oppression's sullen tide, The sun went down on freedom's day.

Yet, despots, ye can never tame The freeborn spirits, given The inextinguishable flame, The royal right from Heaven !

By all the struggles of the past, And of the present hour, On wings of fate is hurrying fast The end of tyrant power.

A voice is bursting from this tomb, And mingles with the cry
That tells the conflict and the doom Of conquered Hungary !

And with the dying wail of Rome, And wheresoe'er the start Of the late agony has come O'er Europe's breaking heart,

The mingling sounds, though sad like death. Yet turn the tyrants pale; Crying, as with a prophet's breath,

Oh Kossuth! every God-touched heart Does its best life entwine Wherever thou in exile art. With the pure soul of thine.

Mazzini, and that host of stars The glorious Present binds In the far-beaming crown she wears, Ye high immortal minds!

What if again some despot crown The sacred Kalend taints, And writes some hazed tyrant's name Among the holy Saints !

Yet Freedom hath a Keland too, Where Truth's high altar flames. On whose illumined page we view Your never-dying names !

And from the past and present learn, Ye who would bless mankind, The Sword can ne'er the victory earn,-The power is all of Mind!

Let Dixwell's, Goffe's, and Whally's names Forever sacred be ! Yet Love alone must henceforth light Our way to Liberty-

Till He shall come, nor come in vain, Whose sway the Prophet sings, He who alone has right to reign, Jasus, the King of kings! January, 1850.

### OLD FRIENDS TOGETHER.

O, time is sweet when roses meet, With spring's sweet breath around them : And sweet the cost, when hearts are lost, If those we love have found them; And sweet the mind that still can find A star in darkest weather; But naught can be so sweet to see, As old friends met together !

Those days of old, when youth was bold, And time stole wings to speed it, And youth ne'er knew how fast time flew. Or, knowing, did not heed it! Though grey each brow that meets us now For age brings wintry weather,-Yet naught can be so sweet to see, As those old friends together.

The few loag known whom years have shown With hearts that friendship blesses; A hand to cheer, perchance a tear, To sooth a friend's distresses; Who helped and tried, sti I side by side, A friend to face hard weather: And meet old friends together.

## MUSIC.

As a peace-restoring calm To the angry waves is found, So is melody a balm For the spirit's aching wound.

# Reformatory.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE. South Abington, Feb. 1, 1850.

FRIEND GARRISON :-

our left are constantly heard the ejaculations, 'Are you going to meeting to-night? '- Never were meetings so solemn' - Do you know who preaches to-night?' - This man or woman is convicted, this converted,' &c. &c.

Now, probably no one would rejoice more that yourself, with joy unspeakable, in view of a revival of that 'pure and undefiled religion' referred to by give me more pleasure, at this time, than to inform you that here in South Abington, in the church referred to, there is a true revival of the spirit of Christ. My soul's desire and prayer to God is, that we may see, ir our churches, and in our midst, a revival of this nature. Then, indeed, would our souls rejoice, and the cause of Christianity and Humanity would bud and blossom like the rose; and the vile spirit of weeks, and many have been looking with deep inter-

But I am sorry to inform you, that no such revival by the Governor of the resolutions of the Vermo is in progress here, in the church referred to. An Legislature, more especially have the people expected incident occurred in the very sanctuary of that church, to see our Legislature speaking out; but no moveon Sunday evening last, which proved that their re- ment is made as yet. My prophecy will be fulfilled, vival is not of God, but of men. 'By their fruits I think, i. e., that nothing will be done. This State, ye shall know them.'

of their spirit of intolerance and duplicity manifested trol every thing. The people have their eyes full of on this occasion. The community should be informed the slaveholder's cotton. As an evidence of what I touching the manner and spirit of these so-called say, I send you an editorial of the Providence Jourrevivals, for thousands of honest men and women nal—and please recollect, the writer is also Gover-are duped and deceived by them; and I rejoice that nor of the State. The paper is the mouth-piece of

Ford and Elbridge Sprague, accompanied by myself, attended the meeting of the Baptist Church. We institution, and it is folly to argue that we are refound the house well filled, but no preaching. An sponsible for them beyond our own jurisdiction, or opportunity occurring, our friend Ford arose, and that we ought to be all the time talking about them.' commenced addressing the audience. He spoke for a Now, is not that nice? He and his party claim to be few minutes on the duty of repentance, and the importance of true religion. All was quiet, save here will honest men continue with such a party? or are and there a look of disgust among the members of there no honest men in the ranks of political parties; the church. At last, Mr. Ford referred to our duty, I fear the latter is the case. Henry B. Anthony, as true Christians, to the cause of the poor bondman Governor of the State of Rhode Island, says, ' We do and inebriate. No sooner was this subject introduc- not participate in the social and moral evils of slaveed, than one of the deacons of the church, who was in ry, and he is a man who, as well as others of hi the same pew with Mr. Ford, in quite n animated party, professes to believe in the compromises of the manner, said to him in a whisper—'This is a prayermeeting, and you are out of order in speaking'! Our and yet he says, 'we do not participate,' &c. The friend Ford, not wishing to interfere with the rules of people of the North are the slaveholders, and it is the meeting, as explained to him by this deacon, took not possible, by any logic which the Governor may

Now, the sequel proved that this meeting was not exclusively a prayer-meeting; for, after Mr. Ford longer than he. I shall now leave it to the good

marks as well as prayer, I felt called upon to say a few words. I arose, and at the very instant, noticed a person also up; not wishing in the least to interfere with others, I immediately took my seat. My rising, of course, gave the signal that I was about to say something; whereupon the deacon referred to arose, and the seading sawards me, said—'I forbid your speaking in this meeting;' and he added, with much excitement and temper, 'If you speak, there will be trouble!' This was said to me in a whisper by the deacon, and while the gentleman referred to was speaking. Of course, it was not now left optional with me in regard to my speaking, provided an opportunity occurred. The language of the apostle now struck me with redoubled force—'Whether it be right for me to hearken unto man, more than unto God, judge ye.'

although there was manifested considerable feel, and which are expre ing. As soon as I took my seat, a member of the church score and manifested great opposition towards church arose, and manifested great opposition towards us. He spoke under great temper and excitement. I have not seen so much temper exhibited, in what institution, and it is folly to argue that we are reis called 'world's people's 'conduct, for months past, sponsible for them beyond our own jurisdiction, or that we ought to be all the time talking about them. ber' on this occasion. He declared that the spirit of God was there, and, referring to us, he said the devil had come there also ! After talking in this strain for some time, apparently to the edification of his brethren

present, he resumed his seat. Our friend Ford now attempted several times to speak, but was prevented, through force, by the deacon who sat in the pew with him. Every time Mr. Ford attempted to rise, the deacon referred to would jerk him down, by taking violently hold of his overcoat! This he did several times, with such violence say to you, he manifested throughout the evening,

Such, friend Garrison, is the result and spirit of this labors of love.

Why should not woman seek to be a reformer? If revival' now in progress here. The cause of God revival now in progress here. The cause of God and humanity have nothing to expect from it; but, on the contrary, much to fear. Their representations so long held up to view; if she is to fear to exercise

of the Sabbath, (!) and he regretted very much its introduction! Poor, pitiable man! we envy not thy religion, and as to thy humanity, thou hast none. Go, we beseech thee, to Jesus, and learn of him, who declared that it was lawful to pull, on the Sabbath day, a sheep from the ditch. Thou hast yet to learn, O pitiable man! that a man is of more value than a sheep. Would you talk thus if your own companion in life, your beloved children ware re-

I rejoice, friend Garrison, that I am emancipated rom such a church. Thanks be to God, that I was formerly enabled, by His grace, to 'come out' from the contaminating influence of a church so devoid of all humanity. O, how the influence of such a church corrupts and mars the better feelings of our nature, The Baptist Church and Society of this place are now enjoying what they call a 'revival' of pure and undefiled religion. The spirit of the Lord, they say, is here, and souls are being converted into the kingdom of God. Meetings are constantly held, and great efforts are being made to bring sinners to a knowledge of the truth. On our right hand and on our left are constantly heard the ejaculations. An and belittles the soul of man! There is nothing grand, sublime or noble in most of their teachings. In ever, no, seer, can repay the noble, God-like cause of anti-slavery for the imperishable good it has done to my soul, in delivering me from the dark and misty waters of bigotry, superstition and sectarianism. Thanks be to God for the happy, joyous and soul-reviving deliverance! Nothing and belittles the soul of man! There is nothing reviving deliverance! Nothing would ever tempt me again to unite myself with this church.

Yours, against all religion without humanity, H. H. BRIGHAM.

P. S. I learn to-day that the Baptist Church men bers assert, that if Mr. Ford had spoken again on Sunday evening, they would have had his son. Undoubtedly; and such a 'revival' is the of that 'pure and undefiled religion reserved in the spirit of Jesus, forsooth, is it: Wherein, I asa, use the apostle, and more especially exemplified in the it differ from that spirit of persecution which drove teachings and life of Jesus. And nothing would teachings and life of Jesus. And nothing would reach the time than to inform

### RHODE ISLAND AND SLAVERY.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 5, 1850. FRIEND GARRISON :

Our Legislature has been in session nearly four intolerance, bigotry and superstition be for ever anni-hilated. and the Legislature, are governed by the cottone Duty to God and ourselves demands an exposure and it is surprising to see, too, how few of them con we have a journal through which we can be heard.

On Sabbath evening last, our worthy friends, Lewis clause of the article. The Governor says— We do be able to command, to prove otherwise.

A NON-JUROR.

From the Providence Journal, Feb. 4.

Half the State Legislatures that are in session a judgment of your readers to decide, in their own minds, whether or no this deacon used deception or lying in his assertion to Mr. Ford.

After ascertaining that the meeting was for remarks as well as prayer, I felt called upon to say a few words. I areas and at the very intest relief.

God, judge yc.'

As often as a new occasion arises, and always
Having an opportunity, I arose and said a few
words, calling attention to the fact that I had been
forbidden to utter in full my convictions of duty, and
called upon the audience to know whether they would
approve of such conduct. No violence occurred to
me, although there was manifested considerable feel. ed in langua the slaveholding States are responsible.

### RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

Extracts from a 'Discourse on Woman, by Lucas τια Μοττ,' delivered at the Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, December 17, 1849 :-

This age is notable for its works of mercy and benevolence—for the efforts that are made to re form the inebriate and degraded, to relieve the op pressed and suffering. Women as well as men are interested in these works of justice and mercy They are efficient co-workers, their talents are call and strength as to tare and disfigure it! I need not ed into profitable exercise, their labors are effective in each department of reform. The blessing to the say to you, he manifested throughout the evening, much excitement and ill-feeling; and, without the least doubt, Mr. Ford would have been ejected from the house by force, had he again spoken!

so long held up to view; if she is to fear to exercise heart all its humanity. The redemption of man is retarded by them, and the chain of the poor bondman made stronger.

Rev. Mr. Stubbert, the pastor of this church, at the close of the meeting made some very anti-Christian and Popish remarks, proving, to the very letter, your assertions in regard to the intolerance, inhumanity and pro-slavery position of our churches. He do., we seek to disturb this relation; but we deny that and pro-slavery position of our churches. He declared that we came there to break up their meeting, and cause confusion. And he would now say, that in future, no one in their meetings should ever reply to the remarks of another! As it regards the cause of the slave, he declared, with emphasis, that the subject was irrelevant in their meetings, and its introduction there that evening by us was a descration of the Sabbath, (!) and he regretted very much its intrary nor the result of accident, but grounded in their meetings, are descration of the Sabbath, (!) and he regretted very much its intrary nor the result of accident, but grounded in party nor the result of accident, but grounded in party nor the result of accident, but grounded in party nor the result of accident, but grounded in party nor the result of accident, but grounded in party nor the result of accident, but grounded in party nor the result of accident, but grounded in party nor the result of accident, but grounded in party nor the result of accident, but grounded in party nor the result of accident, but grounded in party nor the result of accident, but grounded in party nor the result of accident, but grounded in party nor the result of accident, but grounded in party nor the result of accident, but grounded in party nor the result of accident, but grounded in party nor the result of accident, but grounded in party nor the result of accident party nor the result of accident.

than a sheep. Would you talk thus if your own companion in life, your beloved children were regarded as goods and chattels, being sold upon the auction block, and some humane Christian friend should introduce their case into your meeting? Ah, my friend! you would consider that person who should speak and set toward yourself and family, as you now do with regard to the poor rejected bondman, wanting in every principle and feeling which constitute a man a Christian. How can I regard you in any better light? I cannot. As regards your church, I believe some of them to be honest men; but if they can subscribe to your vi ws. now defined, and submit without a marmur, the Pape has not, within the pale of his church, more deluded, submissive subjects!

have attained, if cultivated and refined woman would bring all her powers into use, she might engage in pursuits which she now shrinks from as beneath her proper vocation. The energies of men need not then be wholly devoted to the counting house and common business of life, in order that women in fashionable society may be supported in their daily promenades and nightly visits to the theatre and ball room. om. The question is often asked, 'What does w

The question is often asked, 'What does woman want, more than she enjoys? What is she seeking to obtain? Of what rights is she deprived? What privileges are withheld from her? I answer, she asks nothing as favor, but as right; she wants to be acknowledged as a moral, responsible being. She is seeking not to be governed by laws, in the making of which she has no voice. She is deprived of almost every right in civil society, and is a cypher in the nation, except in the right of presenting a petition.

In religious society her disabilities, as already pointed out, have greatly retarded her progress. Her exclusion from the pulpit or ministry—her duties marked out for her by her equal brother man, subject to creeds, rules, and disciplines made for her by himthis is unworthy her true dignity. In marriage, there is assumed superiority, on the part of the husband, and admitted inferiority, with the promise of obedience, on the part of the wife. This subject calls loudly for examination, in order that the wrong may loudly for examination, in order that the wrong may be redressed. Customs, suited to darker ages in Eastern countries, are not binding upon enlightened society. The solemn covenant of marriage may be entered into without these lordly assumptions, and humiliating concessions and promises.

humiliating concessions and promises.

It is with reluctance that I make the demand for the political rights of woman, because this claim is so distasteful to the age. Woman shrinks, in the present state of society, from taking any interest in politics. The events of the French Revolution, and the claim for woman's rights, are held up to her as a warning. But let us not look at the excesses of woman alone, at that period; but remember that the age was marked with extravagances and wickedness in men as well as women. Indeed, political life abounds with these excesses, and with shameful outrage. Who knows, but that if woman acted her part in governmental affairs, there might be an entire change in the turmoil of political life? It becomes man to speak modestly of his ability to act without her. If woman's judgment were exercised, why might she not aid in making the laws by which she is governed? Lord Brougham remarked that the works of Harriet Martineau upon Political Economy were not excelled by those of any political writer of the present time. The first few chapters of her 'Society in America,' her views of a Republic, and of Government generally, furnish evidence of woman's capacity to embrace subjects of universal interest.

Far be it from me to encourage woman to vote, or take an activo part in politics, in the present state of our government. Her right to the elective franchise, however, is the same, and should be yielded to her, whether she exercise that right or not. Would that men, too, would have no participation in a government based upon the life-taking principle—upon

of our government. Her right to the elective franchise, however, is the same, and should be yielded to her, whether she exercise that right or not. Would that men, too, would have no participation in a government based upon the life-taking principle—upon retaliation and the sword. It is unworthy a Christian nation. But when, in the diffusion of light and intelligence, a convention shall be called to make regulations (for self-government on Christian, non-nesistant principles, I see no good reason why woman should not participate in such an assemblage, taking part equally with man.

Walker, of Cincinnati, in his introduction to American law, says: With regard to political rights, femlaes form

ity. They have no part or lot in the formation or administration of government. They cannot vote or hold office. We require them to contribute their share in the way of taxes, to the support of government, but allow them no voice in its direction. We hold them amenable to the laws when made, but allow them no share in making them. This language, applied to males, would be the exact definition of political slavery; applied to females, custom does not teach us so to regard it. Woman, however, is beginning so to regard it.

From the Cincinnati Atlas.

Mr. Cooper addressed the House at some length in favor of the bill, arguing to show that naturally woman is the equal of man, and ought to be permitted to enjoy equal rights. The speech of the gentleman was one of great beauty—an carnest, fervid, and eloquent appeal in behalf of the softer sex. Mr. Moody said he desired the defeat of the bill.

Mr. Moody said he desired the defeat of the bill. It commenced wrong; it ended wrong; every sentence in it was wrong. The caption ought to read, 'A bill to produce litigation and grass widows in Tennessee.' His opposition, he said, sprung from his love of women—it was kindness to them to oppose the bill. He alluded to the reference of Mr. Cooper, to the belief of the Mussulmen, that women have no souls, and said that he would like to see it proved from the Bible that they had souls. He then went on, and, among other things, noticed the presence of Mr. C's brothers killed two of the assessing, and were themselves killed two of the assessing, and were themselves killed by others. The went on, and, among other things, noticed the pres-ent of a petticoat which he had received, and said bride's father was then severely wounded, and the atthat would not deter him from doing his univ-concluded with some very discourteous remarks aspersion and ridicule of the ladies of Nashville ld not deter him from doing his duty. He Now, it is very obvious, that the ladies made a mis-take in sending a petticoat to Mr. Moody, for that

Mr. Cooper, however, again appeared, as the Knight of the Tournamen. He said the man who could make such a speech did not have a soul as er. The utterance of such remarks, disgraceful to the gentleman and his consti-

would have a tendency to bring women in contact would have a tendency to bring women in contact with the roughest scenes of life, and destroy those refined and delicate sensibilities which form one of the loveliest features of their character.

This sort of argument is the most common substance, it amounts to this-that if you make nor continue the toys and playthings of men, who value them in proportion to their weakness!

It is a poor rule that wont work both ways. Re-

versing the above reasoning, we find that slaves must be the most delicate and refined people in the world, because they have no property! But what was the result? Here it is: Mr. Adcock demanded the

result? Here it is:—Mr. Adoock demanded the previous question, and a majority of the House sustaining the demand, the question was put, and the bill killed outright—yeas 17, nays 54.

Thus we suppose Mr. Moody's doctrine, that women have no souls, and Mr. Allen's, that they are too delicate and refined to hold property, is affirmed by the Tennessee Legislature! We trust that no woman, who has any self-respect, will hereafter honor these gentlemen with a present of a petticoat!

against color. Mr. Smith, one of the Board, in a clear and comprehensive manner, exposed the fallacy of the arguments used in favor of colored schools by members of the Board. Ralph Francis, as one of those wronged, protested against exclusive schools, and objected to the colored people of Rochester being judged of, as Dr. Long (one of the members of the Board) seemed to desire, by the action of a few of their number in 1832. They had become more intelligent since then. Charles Lenox Remond, being allowed permission to give his opinion, in one of intelligent since then. Charles Lenox Remond, being allowed permission to give his opinion, in one of the most lucid, dignified, and convincing speeches which we have ever had the pleasure of hearing, advocated the total abolition of colored schools. The thanks of total abolition of colored schools. The thanks of the colored citizens of Rochester especially, and of the friends of equal rights every where, are due to him for that speech.

We hope, ere long, to have it to state that the city of Rochester is no longer disgraced by sustaining separate colored schools.—J. D.—[North Star.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fourth District.—The Governor and Council examined the votes cast at the 4th trial, and say the following is the result:

Whole number of ballots, 10,46 Necessary for a choice,
Benjamin Thompson had 4,528

John G. Palfrey 8,927

Frederick Robinson, 1,902

All others have 40 No choice. Another trial will take place on the first Monday in March.

manufacture of perfumes, that some of their ancient ointment, preserved in an alabaster vase, in the mu-seum of Alnwick, still retains a powerful odor, though it must be between 2000 and 3000 years old.

HAVE WOMEN ANY SOULS?

We happened accidentally to cast an eye on the proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature, when we were at once arrested by a discussion on the condition of women, which was rather the funniest thing in a Legislature we have come across. A bill was before the House, which, in substance, proposed to give women the right to their own property:—

Hemicide.—In Charlestown, 7th inst., an Irishman, named James McDonnell, from a blow in the pit of the stomach. The parties had come in to dinner, which was not quite ready, and they sat down to a game of cards. They quarrelled, and came to blows, but were separated; then McDonnell broke from those who held him, ran at Clark, and struck the blow which killed him. Mr. Donnell then fled, and has not yet been arrested.

There was a great riot at Poughkeepsie lately. The military were out, and seventy of the rioters were arrested. Several persons were injured, and one man shot, who is not expected to recover. We have accounts of a hog living under a stac

tacking party escaped to the woods, where they were

EP On Monday evening, John White was shot and killed, at No. 7 Pearl street, New York, by Robert Cussin, who was arrested.

The Newport Mercury of Saturday was dressed in mourning for the death of John H. Barber, who has been editor of the paper for 33 years.

To Mrs. Kilroy, aged :80, and her sister, mother and aunt of Rev. Mr. Kilroy, were burnt, with the Catholic Church and their residence, at Grand Rapids, Mississippi, on the 14th ult.

of free suffrage was voted upon, and resulted in 4,090 for, and 3,503 against the measure, which established the right of every male citizen, of whatever color,

A disastrous fire occurred at Peoria, Ill., on the 28th inst. In the building were two printing offices, and a drug store. An explosion took place in the Drug store, by which James Kirkpatrick, editor of the American, was killed. James Pickett, editor of the American, was killed. James Pickett, editor of the Champion, was smothered to death while endeavoring to save his books. It is supposed that several others were killed.

Mr. Gurley, the champion of Colonization, has been chosen Chaplain of the U. S. House of Represen-tatives. His principal opponent was Rev. Mr. Cush-

Railroad Accident.—Mr. Daniel Roath, an Engineer on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, last week, became entangled between two trains standing on the turnont at Worcester, and was instantly killed.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

On Monday evening, at a meeting of the Board of Education, the subject of colored schools, on a motion by Samuel D. Porter for their entire abolition, came up for discussion. The subject, we are happy to say, has attracted considerable interest, especially among our colored citizens, a large number of whom were present to witness the proceedings of the Board. Leave being granted for any one who had any presentation to make on the subject, Frederick Douglass stated his views, arguing against the inexpediency and injustice of colored schools. Wm. C. Bloss supported the same side of the question, showing the absurdity and unchristianity of the prejudice against color. Mr. Smith, one of the Board, in a clear and comprehensive meanure are sentended to the color of the dash which are of the dash with the first of the relation of the dash which of the dash which of the dash which of the dash with the first of the male same side of the question, showing the absurdity and unchristianity of the prejudice against color. Mr. Smith, one of the Board, in a clear and comprehensive meanure are sentended to the color of the dash which of the most carrious cases in physiology. Truth is stranger than fiction.—Boston Courier.

Singular Escape.—The Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette relates a very extraordinary escape from death which occurred to one of the deck hands of the Magnolia on on her last trip from New Orleans. The man alluded to was sitting

Senatorial Voting.—Upon the question of receiving the New York petition for abolishing slavery in the New York petition for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, Scnators Wales and Spruance of Delaware, voted for the reception, while Me.srs. Bright of Indiana, Cass, Dickinson of New York, Dayton and Miller of New Jersey, Dodge and Jones of Iowa, Sturgeon of Pennsylvania, and Douglass of Illinois, voted against it. Mesers. Clay, Webster and Hale were absent.

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very, by Parker Pillsbury. Second edition—revise
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cernment to Slavery. Compiled from official and inthentic Documents. By Loring Moody—20 cts.

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leigh-75 cts.
Charles Sumner's Oration: The True Grader. Nations, best edition, at the reduced price of 1214 cents; and many other valuable anti-slavery was together with a good assortment of Books on Physics ogy, Phrenology, and the Water Cure.

Por sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill June 16.

## SUNDAY OCCUPATIONS

BY CHARLES K. WHIPPLE. Just published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Combil. Price 12 1-2 cents—twelve copies for \$1.

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### SAILORS' HOME.

UNDER the direction of the American Scine's Friend Society, kept by WILLIAM P. 20W. ELL, No. 330 Pearl street, New York City. October 26.

DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA The Great Remedy of the Age.

A PREPARATION of extraordinary power, is the cure of Serofulous Affections, Human of every description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditional Ulcers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chronic Liversal Ulcers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chronic liver an Kidney Discasses, Costiveness, spitting of Blood, En-sipelas, general Debility common to Fensis, (al Feet, sluggish Circulation, &c. A sure and cortain on for Scrofulous Tumors on the neck, which it all never fail to remove, if taken according to direction

and faithfully persevered in.

The proprietors, after testing the virtues of this gai medicine for upwards of three years in an extension practice, and with unbounded success, now offer it to the public. In diseases of the skin arising from to the public. In diseases of the skin arising his impure circulation, it is a socretige remode, It vil assuredly cradicate any kind of humor from the return, if the directions are strictly adhered to be challenge the world to produce its equal. Any me doubting its efficacy can satisfy themselves the its a powerful instrumentality in the cure of disease, by consulting Dr. Clark's patients, in and about the city, who have taken it, and can testify to its head; powers. A great warm, have even it a till adde powers. A great many have given it a trial, and a know not yet of a single person who has not deman

The following was handed us, and we insert it for the consideration of others who may be similarly afflicted. The gentleman may be seen at his residual. 7 1-2 Elliot st

DRS. CLARK & PORTER: Gents-Feeling a got desire that the afflicted should avail themselves your medicine, and be benefitted as I have been will cheerfully give my testimony in favor of it. h is well known to many who have long been acquisited with me, that I have suffered for nearly spill rs with a very sore le much, and very purple. The veins on my leg ven greatly enlarged, and the ulcers exceedingly screen painful. Such has been my situation at times, that have been unable to attend to my business. I have been very lame, and often have had to keep a room on account of the distress which the sorse-casioned. My health became much impaired, and feared the difficulty would terminate unfaverably. In this condition, I sought the best medical artist in the city and country, but I was told that the was no permanent cure for me—that if I healt dissores, death would be the consequence. Finding to sores, death would be the consequence. Finding and encouragement from may physicians, and getting and worse, I was advised to try your medicine, and by the use of a few bottles, and a little wash for my lig, consider myself quite well, better than I have be for many years. The swelling and veins have be diminished, the livid color of the skin has disapped ed, the ulcers entirely healed over, and my linking the livid color of the skin has disapped ed, the ulcers entirely healed over, and my linking the livid to the livid color of the skin has disapped and the ulcers entirely healed over, and my linking the livid to the livid convenient. walk about without the slightest in

else has or could do. In the case of my wife, the same good effects to In the case of my wife, the same good early your medicine have been experienced. For error years she has had a chronic inflammation of the filids, which not only made her look rather disagree-ble, but at times was exceedingly painful. She consulted their medicines, but she got no length thried their medicines, but she got no length the used various kinds of eye-water, but sothing present of any permanent change until she consented to any your medicine, and is now entirely cured. Asy as wishing further information, can see me at my sum. wishing further information, can see me at my simcorner of Carver and Pleasant streets.

LUTHER SANDERSON.

tisement of Drs. Clarke and Porter, setting for his claims of the Anti-Serofula Panacea. While setting and human are and humors are prevalent among the human and thousands are wasting away and dying bed there is nothing in the line of medicine adequate meet their wants, certainly a preparation which is ports to cure or relieve this formidable disease meet their wants, certainly a property of the provided of the ports to cure or relieve this formidable disease to be hailed with joy. That the Panacea is a powrd be hailed with joy. That the Panacea is a powrd not the slightest doubt. We have seen it good effort not the slightest doubt. We have seen it good effort in our own family, and have frequently heard of good cures being performed by it, and hence should just cures being performed by it, and hence should just the powrd of th cures being performed by it, and hence she it to be one of the best medicines before if or the purposes for which it was intended been personally acquainted with the formet or of the Panacea for many years, and it Sold at No. 80 Carver street, Boston. Prist

SAMUEL E. KENDALL, Nos. 4 and 14, under a bid State House, head of State street, Boston.
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M. LLOY VOL. X

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If there is any the claims and deliberate North, it is their ton of the best and parties but their Garrison's 'Liberate is last week's issue ings of the Massac aries of resolutions the ever before, the fairs overthrow, and on ever before, the first overthrow, and the Christian works most sacred. The lingsgate and black hard, next, through the of theirs, Parke the following of resolution, which most frantic app Resolved, That if an nation's charac-sahing hypocrite creation of the wi-ided in the pretender in the pret

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